The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD BOMBAY

VOL. II No. 43 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	Date
1914				
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	2500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
8th. ,,	[illegible] ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	[illegible]etta ..	6000	Medina...	12500
18th. ,,	[illegible]atua ..	11000	...	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
23th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
30th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
6th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave [illegible] at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April

The [illegible] "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay [illegible] 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs 742 8
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or	Rs 528	Rs. 940-8 or	Rs. 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's [illegible] mer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the [illegible]traits, China, and Japan. and Return Tic[illegible] are issued on favourable terms.

For accommo[illegible]ion and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

188 P. & O. S. N Co Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4995	10th Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Inaba Maru	Shinoki.	6189	13th. ,,	1st. Mar.
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5016	25th. ,,	8th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.	Sano.	3785	12th Mar.	23rd. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	27th Feb.	7th April.
Bombay Maru	Tozawa	4995	17th ,,	2[illegible]th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	H[illegible]ri.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date.	5143	14th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to-
T. IRUKIYAMA.
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,00
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25, 0,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,[illegible]
Reserve Fund	... ...	6[illegible]
Claims Paid Over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features,

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd. Feb.....	21st. Feb....
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Feb.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5-21	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551†	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only
† City of Manchester calls Marseilles and Plymouth.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	ss2ndClas Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	452	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to—Bombay,—Messrs Ed. Bates and Sons Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co Ltd

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

[illegible]ntung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
[illegible]hangchun	Calcutta	Peking
Dairen, Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
[illegible]	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
[illegible]ongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
[illegible]ko	New York	Tokyo
[illegible]s Angeles, Cal	U.S.A.	Tsinatan

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at [illegible] per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates

All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulars on application

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGRIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Modows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route
LHASA.	2184.	Fri. 20th Feb.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA.	2185.	23rd Feb.	11 a.m.	†P. D.

DUMRA 1695 Th. 26th February 9 a.m. ‡CM.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda" 3172, tons, on Thursday, the 18th February, calling at Veraval, Mongrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

*PALAMCOTTA ...3413 Thursday 19th Feb.
†PURNEA ..... 3306 ,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar
†PENTAKOTA .....3413 ,, 2nd April.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	30th ,, ,,
CALEDONIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J A Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	826
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	596	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, 7, Esplanade Road. } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	[illegible]robi
Karachi	Colombo	[illegible]kuru
Lahore	Kandy	
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Hagell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Ba[illegible]ey-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit., Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

264—6

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 192.

ANOTHER BIG VICTORY.

The SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGES, the largest in NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND, Purchased, in ONE SINGLE ORDER, (52)

FIFTY-TWO
ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS.

Model No. 5, SOLELY on a basis of MERIT, after Comparing them with other leading machines.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS
SELL
ENTIRELY ON THEIR MERITS.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

69, Apollo Street Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MASSAGE on approved Medical lines, English system, by expert European lady practitioner. Apply to Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED immediately an expert CUTTER for Agra. Salary from Rs. 100 to 200 a month. Apply with testimonials to M. N. TENELL, Shikohabad, U. P. 1115

WANTED by March 1st 1914—A Resident Teachers for the Infants Division with a Kindergarten training. Salary Rs. 60, with Board and Lodging in the school—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 01089

WANTED—To sell three ton ice plant ammonia system. Price Rs. 9,000. Engine and Boiler Rs. 6,000 extra. For further particulars:—
RAJA & Co.,
1580 Railway Road, LAHORE.

WANTED a LADY SUPERINTENDENT, European or Indian, for Girl's Schools, Bhavnagar. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Service pensionable. Apply with full particulars to
THE DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION
1118 Bhavnagar.

WANTED—By duly qualified and registered Medical Practioner (Anglo-Indian) annual contracts to commence from 1st April, 1914, for *medical* attendance on families, inclusive of fees from Rs. 100 per annum. (Experienced in childrens complaints). Further particulars from MEDICO, C/o., The Bombay Chronicle, Bombay. 1581

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Superintendent, Bhavnagar.
V. R. JOSHI,
1116 Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar

WANTED a manager for Binjpur Khorposhadari Estate. The candidate should have some knowledge of English and of law and procedure as well. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50.—The application with testimonials to be sent to LAL SAHIB DHARAMPALSINGH DEO Illakadar Toppa Binjpur Garh, Dhourpur State Sirguja. 1070

WANTED for the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Karachi, a NURSE with a three years' general certificate from a recognized hospital as well as a midwifery certificate. Salary Rs. 75 with board and lodging. Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 1119

WANTED an experienced Overseer (one retired preferred) efficient in survey and construction (building bund &c.) works. Pay Rs. fifty (50) per mensem plus free conveyance and lodging, with future prospects. —Apply to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, Sikar, Rajputana, with copies of testimonials. 1081

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER on temporary establishment on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 per month. Only those with experience of buildings and roads work and are passed sub-overseers need apply.
The applications accompanied by copies of certificates must reach the Undersigned on or before the 1st of March, 1914.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1117 Nasik District.

WANTED—Applications with copies of testimonials and college certificates of proficiency in Electrical Engineering are invited for the following permanent appointments under Government:
(1) One Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 350-30-500 per mensem.
(2) One Sub-Engineer on a salary of Rs. 250-10-350 per mensem.
(3) One Supervisor 1st grade on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.
(4) One Supervisor 2nd grade on a salary Rs. 150 per mensem.
(5) Two Suboverseers 1st grade, each on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70 by quinquennial increment of Rs. 10.
(6) Two Suboverseers 2nd grade, each on a salary of Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 by a quinquennial increment of Rs. 5.
(7) Three Suboverseers 3rd grade, each on a salary of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 35 after 5 years.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1914.
B. K. FINNIMORE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
P. W. D.,
7077 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Six months use of a good PIANO, in return for its safe Keep, during owner's absence.
J. N. HALSE,
1602 9, Harbour View, Fort.

GUJARATI GRADUATE.—High Honours Exceptional testimonials, Wants post as a tutor Evening English Sanskrit Math. Write "G" c/o Post Office Bandra. 1603

WANTED immediately a good competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, and an ELECTRICIAN, for Faridkot Water Works. Pay according to qualifications, quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials to
DAYAL SINGH MAN SARDAR SARDAR BAHADUR,
President, Council of Regency,
Faridkot State, Punjab, India.
1081

WANTED from 1st MARCH, to the end of the year, a Teacher for Class VI, Elementary School Certificate Examination Class. Must have passed Senior Cambridge, Matriculation or High School Examination. Preference will be given to one who holds a Teacher's Certificate. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 with board and lodging and Rs. 10 if capable of teaching Singing.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating age and experience, to—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY.
1093 Calcutta Free School

WANTED an L. C. E., with previous experience of five years to take charge of the POST of the MUNICIPAL ENCINEER on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30. The selected candidate will be taken up on probation for a period of six months. Applications must reach the Office before the 25th instant.
(Sd.) NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE,
President, P. C. M.
City Municipal Office,
Poona, 13th February 1914. 1573

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE 10-12 H. P. 4 Cylinder Humber, Battery Ignition, 3 Speeds forward and reverse, with two seater body, complete with Hood and Screen. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply P. O. Box No. 125. 1600

HOUSE BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as the Deccan Brewery, situated at Dapuri near Kirkee, formerly the residence of the Governors of Bombay, comprising about 77½ acres more or less of freehold land, beautifully situated on the bank of, and bounded on two sides by, the Poona river, within 8 miles of Poona and 2 of Kirkee.
The property consists of large and substantial Brewery buildings with cold storage and Electrical plant, ample general storage, a large and well appointed dwelling house, and several other Bungalows and Offices.
There is an unfailing water supply from wells and river, and the land, containing valuable timber including sandal and fruit trees, is rich and well suited for agriculture.
The machinery consists of Engines, Boilers, Pumps and Ice Machine plant with electric installation. There is a tramway for trucks connecting the property with Dapuri Railway Station.
To those desirous of a fine residence in a quiet, healthy and beautiful situation, or a manufactory requiring a large area of land with good water supply, this Estate offers exceptional advantages. For particulars apply to MEAKIN and Co., Kirkee, or Kasauli.
01063

FOR SALE.—A Bungalow generally known as the Yellow Bungalow, the property of the Kalka Simla Railway, situated just above the Kalka Bazar on the left of the Kalka Kasauli Road and near the Government Rest Camp, together with the land surrounding the Bungalow, but outside the Railway fences, is to be sold at a minimum price of Rs. 5,500 only.
The approximate area of the plot is 1.04 acres and the Bungalow contains:—
2 Main rooms of 16 1-3 ft. by 13½ ft. each.
2 End rooms of 13½ ft. by 9¾ ft. and 13½ ft. by 8 ft.
2 Small rooms of 9¾ ft. by 6 ft. and 8 ft. by 6 ft.
1 Covered Verandah in front.
Necessary Menials' Quarters and Kitchen.
Intending purchasers should send their offers to the undersigned at Simla.
Plans of the building and of the land to be sold can be seen at the undersigned's office at Simla.
A. I. SLEIGH,
Superintendent,
Kalka Simla Railway.
Simla S. W. 6th Feb. 1914. 1102

TO BE LET.

FROM 1st April Bungalow "SIAMAK" at 33 Souter Street, Club Road. Open on all sides, having big hall, dining and 6 rooms with 5 baths, large kitchen, pantry, and stabling. Apply Mr. DAVAR on the spot. 1519

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR, 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—The upper floor of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba, furnished with Stabling, for one year from 1st May or probably April. Rent Rs. 200.
Apply to,
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1601

TO BE LET.—From 1st April to 30th November, a flat in Jairaz Home in Middle Colaba either furnished or unfurnished, with lights and fans—Rent unfurnished Rs. 120, and furnished Rs. 150.
Another flat in Jairaz House. unfurnished for Rs. 125.
Apply to,
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1601

TO BE LET.—From 6th May, a compact and comfortable small flat partly furnished in Elphinstone Circle, very suitable for a married couple or two bachelors. Rent Rs 65.
Apply to,
F. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458. 1601

NOTICES.

MARATHI EXAMINATION.

THE next examination under the Marathi Examination Board of the Bombay Representative Council of Missions is to be held at Wilson College, Bombay, beginning on the 11th March, 1914. Rev. L. B. Butcher, C.M.S., Poona, is to serve as Chief Examiner, and inquiries about local arrangements may be sent to him. Candidates should give notice to him as early as possible, and the fee of Rs. 10 may be paid to him.
Copies of the Syllabus and Handbook may be obtained free by missionaries from the undersigned, and question papers used in former examinations at four annas a copy.
WILLIAM H. HANNUM,
Convenor of Board.
Vengurle, Ratnagiri, 16th February, 1914. 1161

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MITRACHANDRA DHARMASHRAM has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.
Any person or persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, purchase, possession, mortgage, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null and void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of the Old Sonapur Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay by containing by admeasurement 81 7/9 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of a land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8141 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3391, Street No. 35, 37, 39 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Tadwadi passage, on or towards the West by the property of Hormusji Limji, on or towards the North by the house of Narayan Raghunath and on or towards the South by Old Sonapur Street and which said premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of the said Vendor.
Dated this 17th day of February, 1914
RAGHAVAYYA, NAGINDAS & Co.,
1594 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned and should reach this Office not later than 24th instant with the word "Tender" on the Cover.
Details of the Probable Quantities of Stores either 25 per cent. more or less according to requirements (when and as required) for the current year (1914).

OILS.			
Red Engine Oil for light Bearings			14,000 lbs
Cylinder Oil			4,000 lbs
Etna Engine Oil			13,320 lbs
Heavy Engine Oil			5,000 lbs
Velocite Ring spindle oil			4,000 lbs
Cocoanut Oil			6,000 lbs
COLOURING YARN. (First quality.)			
Turkish Red yarn	2/24	skins	3,575 lbs
Alizirine Block yarn	20	,,	290 lbs
Do.	2/24	,,	820 lbs
Green yarn	2/24	,,	130 lbs
Indigo Blue yarn	20	,,	550 lbs
Do.	2/24	,,	3,100 lbs
Maroon yarn	20	,,	1,000 lbs
Do.	2/24	,,	4,500 lbs
Orange yarn	20	,,	120 lbs
Do.	2/24	,,	250 lbs
Purple yarn	20	,,	500 lbs
Turkey Red yarn	20	,,	800 lbs
BELTINGS.			
Lace leather (English)		,,	700 lbs
Scandinavia	4"	,,	80 feet
Do.	3½"	,,	80 feet
Do.	3"	,,	50 feet
Do.	2½"	,,	400 feet
Belting English 1st quality	3½"	,,	100 lbs
Do.	3"	,,	600 lbs
Do.	2½"	,,	50 lbs
Do.	2"	,,	100 lbs
Do.	1½"	,,	50 lbs
SIZING MATERIALS.			
Wheat flour, 1st quality			340 bags
French Chalk, ,,			32 bags
Magnesia Chloride ,, 24 casks (per cask 800 lbs)			
Flannel sizing Twill 12"			220 yards
China clay			144 casks
Farina			26 bags
Palmine			14,000 lbs
Muriatic of Zinc			4 casks
Gloy			9,600 lbs
Paper casing light Brown			200 Reams
Pickers Buffalo			20 gross
Pickings sticks over pick	24"		9 dozen
Do.	26"		8 ,,
Do.	28"		9 ,,
Do.	30"		1 ,,
Do.	32"		1 ,,
Picking Bands English			300 lbs
Twine Bundling			11,000 lbs
Do. casing			1,500 lbs
Banding Throstle 3 Ply			1,200 lbs
Canvas 45" by 11 oz			22,000 yards
Do. 50 by 10			6,000 yards
English Roller skins			36 dozens
Emery cloth Nos. 1 and 2			400 dozens

L. N. GOKALSHAKAR,
Attorney to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Hyderabad (Deccan), 12th February, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

SEALED TENDERS accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500-0-0 Rupees five hundred only FOR SALE of two fold Egyptian Coloured yarns will be received by the undersigned on or before the 20th instant. Goods are open for inspection at the mills.
LALGIR MALJI AND CO.,
Agents.
Broach, 10th February, 1914. 1536

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914, for the supply of 24,000 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the rate of 2,000 barrels per month commencing 1st April, 1914.
2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification, and Tenderers should state the brand quoted for.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of Cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
Parel,
Bombay, 6th February, 1914. 1094

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 2,500 to 3,000 tons of English (Yorkshire or North Wales) coal and should be delivered at the Municipal Office not later than 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1914.
The Tender Form and Specification can be had from Municipal Office during office hours on payment of rupee one for each Form.
The Coal must be of best quality, double screened and free from iron pyritics and other impurities and must be approved by the Municipal Chief Engineer.
The Coal to be supplied exship (coal from local stocks will not be accepted) and stacked carefully in the Municipal Godowns on Lawrence Road, weighed over the MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP WEIGHBRIDGE, and to be paid for on the weight so found.
The first delivery of at least 500 tons to be supplied during the month of May, 1914, and subsequent deliveries to be at Tenderer's option provided that not less than 250 tons is delivered at intervals not exceeding one month.
The price to include all landing, wharfage, octori freight cartage, stacking or other charges.
Rupees 1,000 should accompany each Tender as earnest money.
The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
All Tenders to hold good till the decision of the Municipality is passed thereon.
The blanks in the Tender Form must be filled in, and the rates clearly and correctly monied out in the amount column provided for the purpose and totals and grand-totals correctly stated. If these conditions are not complied with the Tender will be rejected.
MEASHAM LEA, A.M., Inst. C.E.,
Chief Office and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 14th February, 1914. 1599

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Including Indian Midland Section) and (Agra-Delhi Chord Railway).

Tenders for supply of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on 10th March, 1914, for the supply of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries, during the three years commencing 1st April, 1914.
2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.
3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
4. A deposit of Rs. 1,500 should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order." The persons whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement in the prescribed form, copy of which will be supplied on application.
All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.
JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
G. I. P. Ry.
Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 31st January, 1914. 1117

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 203 BALES REELING AND OILY WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Victoria Bunder in Goculdas Cullianji Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following goods salved from the late fire that occured in the above press.
About 100 bales reeling waste.
About 103 bales oily waste cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON OILY WASTE, COLOURED WASTE, COTTON-FLY GUNNY BAGS AND 30 BALES FULL-PRESSED KHANGAUM AND BENGAL COTTON, DAMAGED BY WATER AND FIRE.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises of Goculdas Kalianji Cotton Press Co., Ltd., at Victoria Bunder Road, near the Colaba Land Mills, the salvage of the last Sunday fire, such as oily waste, hard waste, coloured waste cotton-fly, gunny bags and 30 bales full-pressed Khangaum and Bengal cotton damaged by water and fire.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the sale and delivery should be taken on the spot after paying the balance.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF ONE CASE L'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their Sales Rooms the following.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Tajbhoy Hakimji & Sons.
T. H. & S. No. 5,994:—One case L's boots and shoes such as glace kid, white kid, court shoes etc.
Bombay
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th February, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, the 21st February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, large Partition Screen, Writing Table, Cupboards, Chairs, Copying Press, etc.
On SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, opposite the Church (where the kit has been removed for sale), office furniture, etc., comprising writing tables, glass and panel doors, cupboards teakwood and bentwood chairs, tables easy boys, large partition screen with spring doors, about 55 feet long, books, copying press, papers, sign boards, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
1520
Bombay, 19th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1914.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year will start on Monday, the 30th March, 1914.
ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 21st MARCH, 1914.
DRAWING will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 23rd March 1914, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.
ENTRANCE FEE Rs. 25.
The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Hockey Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the winners and Ranners up respectively.
With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.
The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 13th of April, 1914.
Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the undersigned.
Rules 1913-1914.
H. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 10th February, 1914. 1531

G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.

GRAND ALFRESCO BALL IN THE ILLUMINRTED GROUNDS ON THURSDAY the 19th Feb. 1914.
Entrance Rs. 2/- Gent and two ladies Re 1/- Extra lady.
MEMBERS FREE.
1539 TIME 9-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
Gen. Manager:- **JAMES McGRATH**
Sat. Feb. 21st. at 10 p. m.
And Until Further Notice.
For the First Time in Bombay.
A Topical Revue of Current Events specially written, for the Excelsior by Mr. James McGrath and Mr. Tom Melbourne.

HULLO! BOMBAY!!

CAST.
Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
Miss EILEEN MELBOURNE.
Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
Miss REINA SELMA.
Mr. TOM MELBOURNE.
Mr GEORGE MALFE.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
Mr. CHAS HARE.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
ugmented Orchestra.
New Scenery: New Dresses: New Music
Don't miss Music Hall version of a Musical Comedy entitled
"THE QUAKER OATS GIRL."
No Advance in Prices. Plan at Theatre Tel. 288.

THE EXCELSIOR.
At 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THE MELBOURNES.
MABEL AND MALFE.
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
"OUR TOPICAL CARTOONS"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Messrs. Charles Howit & A. Phillips Dramatic Co.
WILL SHORTLY
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS
From the Adelphi Criterion, Hay-Market and Drury Lane Theatrer, London.
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
"D N"
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
"DIPLOMACY" etc, etc.

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.
The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.
All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.
WITH AN APPENDIX.
containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.
Price, Rs. 5.
Ramchandra Govind & Son,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.
"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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"Z, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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6-30 **LA SCALA** 10

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THIS WEEK:—Funeral of Lord Strathcona.
Statue to King Edward Unveiled Paris.
£ 100,000 Fire at South Shields.
Funeral of Commander Hamilton-Gordon of the Thrasher; &c., &c.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, - and 10.

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Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

B kers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJI —The object of the Fund is to enab married pesons to make provision afte death for their wives in the shape of ly pension for life. Subscriptions are b d upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing hin. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employmer Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasuries.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 18th.

S. S. Kilchatton	Macmillan	Calcutta Feb. 8
S. S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Feb. 16

DEPARTURES.

February 18th.

S. S. Rahmani — Cottrell — Aden & Massowah

The following vessels their obtain portclearances on Wednesday.

S. S. Itinda	Mc. Clelland	Calcutta etc.
S. S. Baroda	Horscroft	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S. Kola	King	Busreh via Karachi.

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday.

Steamer	*Sydney	for Noumea.
"	Ehrenfels	for Hamburg etc.
"	Makomania	for
"	Hohenfels	for Calcutta.

* To arrive.

S. S. Kilchatton:—The steamer Kilchatton, 2,418 tons, Captain J. Macmillan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on February 8, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhassa:—The B. I. S N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on February 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rahmani:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain W. J. Cottrell, sailed yesterday for Aden and Massowah, with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

S. S. Itinda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain H. McClelland, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain C. A. King, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line S. S. Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 17th instant.

TUESDAY February 17th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer.....Cant.....Agen
B. Toro.....Hicks.....J. Y. & Co
B. Ula.....Oliver.....M. M. & Co
O. & R. Abydos.....Davis.....A. S. N. & Co
O & E Cairn Gowan.....Baird.....W. & A. G. & Co.
F Helton.....Jones.....K. N. & Co
G. Ariel.....Hyde.....C. M. & Co.
H. Vestmoor.....Bowles.....D. Nanji & Co
K. Penaz Maru.....Murazini.....N. Y. K
M. Ariadne Irene.....Tindall.....D. Nanji & Co.
P. Holtley.....Anderson.....J. M. Co
Q. Saigon Maru.....Yamaguchi.....O. S. K.

V. DOCK.

2. Elysia.....Coverley.....W. & A. G. & Co
3. Churpra.....Ferguson.....M. M. & Co.
4. Ariosto.....Booth.....J. F. & Co.
5. Manchester Civilian.....Spencer.....T. M. & Co
6. Sinecfels.....Freeden.....W. & A. G. & Co
7. Clan Colquhoun.....SuDiner.....J. P. & Co
9. City of Bombay.....Leary.....K. N. & Co.
9 City of Calcutta.....Elliott.....K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Devanha.....Hickey.....P. & O. S. N. Co
12. & 13 Ehrenfels.....Schmitz.....W. & A. G. & Co
14. Kola.....King.....M. M. & Co
15. Semiramis.....Pavisich.....A. L. S. N. Co.

H. W. V. D

16. Palamcotta.....Elton.....M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Khosrou.....Honnah.....T. M. & Co

OFFSIDE.

M. Hohenfels.....Ammerman.....W. & A. G. Co

OFFSIDE.

D. & E. Palawan.....Shone.....M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia.....Barchad.....P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred.....Fisher.....A. S. N. & Co
Angus.....Lazell.....A. Y. & Co
Aviemoor.....Keetod.....", & A. G. & Co
Belle of England.....Kelway.....A. Y. & Co
Bahadur.....Peck.....T. M. & Co
Baroda.....Horscroft.....M. M. & Co
Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. S. N. & Co
Den of Kelly.....Twiddle.....K. N. & Co
Fenwick Manor.....Gentles.....W. & A. G. & Co
Feyne.....Summers.....P. & O. Co
Feron.....PriDrose.....T. M. & Co
Ferrara.....Feathers.....S. W. & Co
Himalaya.....Evans.....P. & O S. N. & Co
Hoselnee.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
Hinda.....Mc. Clelland.....M. M. & Co
Inverness.....Venus.....A. Y. & Co
Inaba Maru.....Swinhoe.....N. Y. K
Jerseymoor.....Barton.....W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara.....King.....M. M. & Co
Komordor.....Mahlbaner.....m.....A. S. & Co
Kilchatton.....Macmillan
Lhasa.....Manley.....M. M. & Co
Markomonnia.....Taps
Orissa.....Redfern.....M. M. & Co
Pontoperos.....Polenus.....W. & A. G. & Co
Southrille.....Redquest.....W. & A. G. & Co
Strathleven.....Mc. Phee
Sunbeam (Yacht).....Galloway.....Earl Brassy
Talryabi.....Kass A. M.....Jeewanji & Co
Tudor.....Williams.....D. N. & Co

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The prevailing disturbed conditions have given precipitation in North-east India, the Punjab and the sub-nontane districts of the United Provinces. Sky has now commenced to clear in north-west India and a wave of low temperature has extended eastwards as far as Central India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar east and north Punjab; fairly general in Bengal, the United Provinces and local in Orissa, south-west Punjab, Central India east.

The chief falls are:—Tezpur one inch, Dhubri two, Gauhati, Saugor Island and Dinajpur one and half; Jalpaiguri three, Darjeeling one; Purnea and Darbhanga three-quarters; Gaya two; Patna, and Bahraich, a half; Bareilly three-quarters; Muktesar one; Sialkot a half; Rawalpindi and Murree three-quarters and Khushab one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Punjab and the United Provinces with little change in north-east India.

DISTURBED WEATHER AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The weather at Simla continues disturbed. About half a feet of snow fell last night and it is still snowing.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the submontane districts of the Punjab; Rawalpindi had had 0.85", Lahore 0.33" and Ambala 0.12. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is also below normal at Rawalpindi, Multan and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records p0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south-eastern districts and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are ligtly to moderately clouded in the northern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and at most stations in the Bombay Deccan; minimum temperature is below norma at Malegaon, Aurangabad, Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly genera in the submontane districts of the Punjab. Isolate light shovers have occurred in Rajputana. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in north-west India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.

No precipitation of importance appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Air. 8 A.M.	Rain-fall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PER SIND-AREA—						
Lyeshire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	65.4	54.1	94	..	8.90	0.32
Jack	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirkat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)	76.4	68.2	55	..	1.91	—0.74
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.3	41.8	70	..	1.36	0.33
Rawalpindi	51.9	36.0	73	0.85	8.12	2.89
Lahore	61.2	41.2	96	0.33	3.13	0.96
Sirsa	69.9	39.2	83	..	1.83	0.16
Ambala	68.7	49.1	90	0.12	1.44	—2.79
Delhi	71.0	49.8	89	..	0.74	—1.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.8	50.3	80	0.06	0.29	—0.95
Mainpuri	76.6	51.4	81	..	0.26	—1.73
Jhansi	75.8	54.0	81	0.09	0.47	—0.87
Cawnpore	71.2	53.3	91	0.03	0.17	—1.39
Allahabad	78.1	57 5	88	0.09	1.18	—0.65
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	65.9	38.0	56	..	2.21	1.55
Karachi	68.5	53.5	46	..	1.92	0.81
Ajmer	69.7	41.2	64	0.10	2.43	1.49
Jaipore	71.2	42.1	52	..	0.86	—0.16
Kotah	77.6	51.6	28	..	1.03	0.35
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Phuj	73.4	49.4	61	..	0.93	0.59
Lwarka	71.3	62.1	44	..	0.30	—0.32
Veraval	74.3	57.4	66	..	0.11	—0.33
Rajkot	77.0	47.5	57	..	0.07	—0.35
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	50.8	53	..	0.04	—0.39
Surat	76.1	57.5	64	..	0.04	—0.27
Ahmedabad	77.6	45.8	75	..	0.00	—0.24
Deesa	77.3	43.5	26	..	0.00	—0.32
Keemuch	73.0	46.8	23	..	0.14	—0.46
Indore	68.8	52.1	48	..	0.20	—0.52
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubulpore	75.1	55.5	87	0.08	1.02	—0.92
Sargor	69.8	53.0	75	0.06	0.87	—0.62
Hoshangabad	76.9	55.8	77	..	0.77	—0.64
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	86.6	58.7	58	..	0.49	—1.10
Amraoti	86.0	59.2	71	..	1.31	—0.93
Nagpur	87.0	59.6	50	..	0.85	—1.05
Chanda	90.5	63.0	45	..	0.37	—1.26
Raipur	88.1	55.6	41	..	1.26	—0.05
BOMBAY—						
Pembay	81.4	68.5	54	0.08	0.08	—0.47
Ratnagiri	88.9	70.1	63	..	..	—0.69
Vengurla	83.6	71.7	86	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	83.1	66.9	86	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY AGGAR AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	75.6	50.4	67	..	0.08	—0.72
Ahmednagar	82.3	55.2	66	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	82.2	57.5	75	..	..	1.12
Sholapur	82.2	57.5	75	..	..	—1.12
Bijapur	92.4	63.1	59	..	0.01	—1.49
Belgaum	90.4	56.5	62	..	0.24	—0.99
Aurangabad	82.5	55.8	83	..	0.82	—1.10
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.1	54.9	80	..	0.00	—1.14
Hyderabad	92.1	61.7	57	..	0.02	—0.97
	91.4	66.4	63	..	0.00	—1.42
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	86.4	71.5	60	..	0.93	—2.44
Cochin	87.2	75.3	73	..	4.67	—1.66
Colombo	89.1	75.7	76	..	4.69	—4.30
	86.2	72.3	92	..	28.81	6.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND NILGIRIS—						
Masulipatam	88.8	78.2	76	..	0.00	—0.55
Bellary	97.2	68.5	52	..	0.04	—2.19
Cuddapah	98.6	71.6	43	..	3.00	—1.74
Madras	87.5	74.1	84	..	28.73	8.55
Bangalore	91.0	66.4	50	..	0.34	—3.32
Coimbatore	95.4	69.8	71	..	4.87	—0.83
Trichinopoly	98.7	73.9	77	..	10.44	1.79
Negapatam	85.2	72.2	68	..	53.35	24.20

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th February, was 30.180 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Consols 2½ %	7611.16—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.19½plus 1
Rentes 3 %	..87½plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.44unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26¼unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26⅜unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—firm.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½29.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th Ultimo.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£100,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	91½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	23.16plus⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2¼unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2¾unchgd.
" " " " 6 " ..	3⅛—⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9⅜
Interest day to day loans ..	..1unchgd.
" 7 day market loans ..	1¼unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	38,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
" Exports to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York March ..	12.23plus 1
Futures at New York May ..	11.96plus 1
Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and advance on receipts running below Expectations.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.90unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13unchgd.
Tone of Spot Sotton — steady.	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.50unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12-56plus. 1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. 9⅜—½
Demand Bills	4.85⅞plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	57⅜unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	2,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	500
" Imports	42,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot — Fair demand easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market dull and inactive.	
Mid Americans	7.05plus 1d
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.25—10d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	12.19—3
May	11.91—4
New York Official noon call March	12.23plus 1
May	11.95unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. March	12.44—6
May	12.51—4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
F.M.	6.71	6.66—5
M.A.	6.72	6.67—5
A.M.	6.69	6.64—5
M.J.	6.69	6.64—5
J.J.	6.65	6.59—6
J.A.	6.61	6.55—6
A.S.	6.50	6.45—5
S.O.	6.36	6.32—4
O.N.	6.28	6.24—4
N.D.	6.24	6.20—4

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

	Feb. 17.
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet firm	
Tone "Cloths" firmer	
Weft American 54's	11¼
" Egyptian 80's	17¼
Tone "Yarns"	..Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9¾
" 32's B.	10¼
" 36's W.T.C.	10
" 36's B.	10½
" 42's	11½
" American 60's	15¼
" Egyptian 60's	16½
" " 80's	20½
Grey Shirting 39 by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool . ..	6.3-32

Buyers or Sellers Sellers.

Months March April.	
Water Twist American 30's	10½
" " " 40's	11½
Mule " " 40's	11⅛
" " " 50's	12⅝
" " " 60's	14½
" " Egyptian 40's	16⅜
" " " 50's	16⅞
" " " 60's	17⅞

March April May; Dunkirk Buyers firm unchanged 47½

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March; Dunkirk nominal quiet but steady unchanged 48½

Linseed Calcutta Buyers London Feb.-March; firm 47—3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hamburg done quiet but steady unchanged 42¾

Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March Hull done strong £6 plus 1s6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £65.11-16—7.1

Copper Braziers £80¾—¼

Yellow Metal unchanged 6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals —Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 9.9

SUGAR

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August unchanged 12.9¾

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F. India nominal march; unchanged 11.9

German Beet-root 88 % sel ers Feb. 9.4¾

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.6—¼

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July; unchanged 13.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; value 11.3—11½d

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.; value quiet 11.1½—1½d

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March; value unchanged 11.3

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March; value unchanged 11.4½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March; value unchanged 12.9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March; value nothing whatever doing unchanged 12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March; done sellers easier 3.1½—¼

BOMBA MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 18

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
4 bandles rupees	8,000	Koweit	National
3 " "	6000	Bahrein	"
3 " "	5,050	Debai	"

EXCHANGE.

The Market is steady and rates are almost unchanged. There is still very little doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32
D. D. mail	1	4 3-32
T. T. forward, Apl. ..	1	4 1-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 1-4 to 9-32
" " forward, May.	1	4 3-16
" 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32 to 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171
Marks " " ...		139
60 days Hongkong ...		139½
" " Shanghai ...		188½
" " Japan		148½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was again unchanged at 26½ for Ready and 26 3/8 for Delivery in two months. The Market has been steadier to-day and fluctuations have been slight. The up-country demand continues fair.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	6	0
1st Settlement	76	11	0
3rd Settlement	76	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 16th February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	52	56,627
B. B. & C. I. Railway	82	102,569

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day. A slight drop was reported in the Home Securities as well as there was a fall in Calcutta quotations. The Market opened at Rs. 96 but after slight fluctuations closed at Rs. 95-14-6 for 27th February delivery. The rate for the 31st March Settlement stood about an anna up.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 102/8 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Shares Market displayed an easy tendency to-day, and a drop took place in several shares.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,075.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,085 to Rs. 1,100.

Kohinoors stood at Rs. 750.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,835 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,465.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 1,735.

Finlays stood at Rs. 315, New Great Easterns at Rs. 223/12, Crescent at Rs. 115 and Currimbhai at Rs. 222½.

David improved to Rs. 477/8 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 443/12.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 900.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 76/8 and Deferred at Rs. 132.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 222 and Preference changed hands at Rs. 173.

COTTON.

There is practically no change to report in the American Markets, small fluctuations having occurred during the day. The Market is largely professional, and there is little or no speculative interest either way.

The Local Market opened with an easier tone, and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 278 but quickly touched Rs. 276½. The rate then steadied to Rs. 277 but in the early afternoon it declined to Rs. 275½. In the late afternoon Market at Colaba prices fluctuated slightly and at the close the rate for Good Broach is Rs. 275. Business has been moderate.

No damage to the crop has occurred by the recent rain in the Broach districts.

Bazaar quotations are as under:—

Good M. G. Broach, Rs. 275, March.
Fine M. G. Broach, Rs. 278, March.
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola, Rs. 226, March.
Fine M. G. Khandesh, Rs. 207, March.
F. G. M. G. Khandesh, Rs. 198, March.
Fine M. G. Bengal, Rs. 201/2, March.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 188½, March.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	5,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
F. M.	6.66
M. A.	6.68
A. M.	6.64
M. J.	6.64
J. J.	6.59
J. A.	6.56
A. S.	6.45
S. O.	6.32
O. N.	6.24

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	"
White Delhi, May	5	14	0	"

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	14	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	13	3	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	1	0	"
Brown Delhi May	8	15	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....	56	0	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutni	44	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	11	0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
April May	11	0	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:-

Cotton	37,629 Bales
Wheat	9,215 Cwts.
Linseed	14,002 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	810 "
Gingelyseed	9,915 "
Poppyseed.....	Nil. "
Groundnuts.....	16,171 "
Castorseed	10,462 "
Rice	5,936 "
Myrabollams	9,902 "
Cottonseed	86,104 "
Mowraseed	399 "
Gram	1,088 "
Jowar.....	6,055 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	94 "

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper was done to-day at Rs. 96 for cash, Rs. 95-5 and Rs. 96-4 being quotations for small lots.

JUTE.—The Jute Market is firm, but prices here have advanced rather too fast for buyers to be able to keep pace. On the paucity of quotations from the other side Rs. 80 is the best bid for first marks, but sellers hold for Rs. 81, and no business is reported.

PIECEGOODS.—The Local Piecegoods Market is still greatly depressed and there is no immediate gleam of comfort yet in sight The total imports of piecegoods into Calcutta during January were 12.000 packages less than January, 1913, but the stocks remain in a congested condition.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

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SPORT AT HOME.

LEAGUE RESULTS AND CUP TIES.

OFFER OF A GOLF CUP.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

Just when the Blackburn Rovers were being seriously challenged for the leadership of the first League, two serious rivals in Manchester United and Bolton Wanderers dropped points. This has improved the outlook for the Rovers, who now enjoy a 3 points lead over Sunderland. The match between Blackburn Rovers and Sheffield United was fast and exciting. After thirty-five minutes Latheron headed through for Blackburn. Five minutes after the resumption Robinson turned the ball through his own goal and the sides were level. The Rovers were soon attacking again, and Shea was fouled in the penalty area when he looked like scoring. He took the kick himself and put his side in front, and a little later added a third. For a time after this Sheffield had more of the play, but they could only score once through Gillespie.

Manchester United shared four goals at Oldham against the athletic. Woodger gave Oldham the lead with a great shot, and Wall equalised from a penalty. Following a midfield play in the second half, Woodcock put Mancheste- in front, and soon after Gee again made the sides level. Tottenham Hotspur lost their match with Manchester City by 2 goals to 1. The 'Spurs were a trifle unfortunate to lose, for they did just as much attacking as the City. Seven minutes after the resumption Taylor, of Manchester, scored, and a second was added by Cumming as the result of a brilliant individual effort. Following a deal of pressure, Sparrow worked into a good position and scored for the 'Spurs.

Sunderland proved that last week's form was all wrong by beating Middlesbrough by 4 goals to 2 at Roker Park. Elliott scored first for Middlesbrough, and this was the only goal of the first half. On resuming, Sunderland drew level, Connor netting from a pass by Holley. Ten minutes later Holley gave his side the lead, and Connor put on a third. Elliott got through again for Middlesbrough, but a fourth from Mordue gave Sunderland the victory.

ASTON VILLA'S GOOD FORM.

Following their big victory over Sunderland the Aston Villa players went to Everton and won easily by 4 to 1. Clennell (Everton) opened the scoring two minutes after the start. The Villa, however, settled down, and Hampton equalised just before the interval. After a good deal of pressing by Everton, the Villa played brilliant football, and Stephenson gave them the lead from a corner. Wallace scored a third, and Stephenson the fourth. Chelsea and Burnley played splendid football at Stamford Bridge, and the result—a draw—fairly represents the run of the play. Chelsea had a splendid chance of taking the lead when Bamford handled in the penalty area, but Dawson tipped Hunter's shot over the bar.

Preston North End won at Bolton because they seized the chances that came their way. Preston scored all their goals during the second half, Osborne getting the first and Ford the other two. The result of the Sheffield Wednesday-New-castle match means a case of as you were as regards their positions in the League. The features of the match were the goal-keeping of Mellor for Newcastle and the weak shooting of both sets of forwards, neither goal falling.

OTHER RESULTS.

Oxford University beat Ealing, at Oxford, on Jan. 24, by 5 goals to 0.

The Corinthians beat Cambridge University, at Queen's Club, by 2 goals to 1.

The Southern Amateur League beat Oxford University, at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Jan. 28, by 3 goals to 0.

The Household Brigade beat Surrey, at Stamford Bridge, by 2 goals to 1.

Middlesex and Essex played a drawn game at Highbury, each side having scored 2 goals.

Hampshire beat Dorset in the Southern Counties' Amateur Championship competition, at Bournemouth, on Jan. 24, by 3 goals to 0.

Cornwall beat Somerset, at St. Austell, by 3 goals to 1.

The Casuals beat the London County and Westminster Bank in the Southern Amateur League, at Tufnell Park, on Jan. 24, by 3 goals to 0.

LEAGUE I.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Jan. 24 were as follows:-

Blackburn Rovers 3 goals, Sheffield United 2, at Blackburn;

Sunderland 4, Middlesbrough 2, at Sunderland;

Oldham Athletic 2, Manchester United 2, at Oldham;

Liverpool 1, West Bromwich Albion 0, at West Bromwich;

Bradford City 0, Derby County 0, at Bradford;

Manchester City 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Manchester;

Chelsea 0, Burnley 0, at Chelsea;

Aston Villa 4, Everton 1, at Everton;

Sheffield Wednesday 0, Newcastle United 0; at Sheffield;

Preston North End 3, Bolton Wanderers 0, at Bolton.

LEAGUE II.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Jan. 24 were as follows:—

Notts County 4 goals, Leeds City 2, at Leeds;

Woolwich Arsenal 1, Barnsley 0, at Highbury;

Hull City 3, Grimsby Town 1, at Grimsby;

Fulham 1, Lincoln City 0, at Lincoln;

Birmingham 4, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Birmingham;

Clapton Orient 1, Bradford 0, at Homerton;

Bristol City 1, Leicester Fosse 0, at Bristol;

Glossop 1, Stockport County 1, at Glossop;

Huddersfield Town 1, Blackpool 0, at Blackpool;

Notts Forest 1, Bury 1, at Nottingham.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Jan. 24 were as follows:—

Reading 2 goals, Swindon Town 0, at Reading;

Crystal Palace 4, Cardiff City 0, at the Crystal Palace;

Northampton 2, Southend United 0, at Northampton;

West Ham United 4, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Upton Park;

Plymouth Argyle 1, Merthyr Town 0, at Plymouth;

Exeter City 2, Coventry City 1, at Coventry;

Watford 2, Millwall 1, at Watford;

Norwich City 0, Portsmouth 0, at Norwich;

Gillingham 4, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Gillingham;

Southampton 2, Bristol Rovers 0, at Southampton.

The following League Tables are corrected up to January 29:—

FIRST LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Blackburn R.	25	13	5	7	50	29	33
Sunderland	25	12	7	6	46	35	30
Manchester U	24	13	8	3	33	32	29
Bolton Wan	23	10	6	7	44	31	27
Bradford City	24	8	5	11	27	21	27
Oldham Athletic	24	11	8	5	37	33	27
W. Bromwich A	24	8	6	10	27	24	26
Aston Villa	24	10	9	5	38	34	25
Burnley	25	7	7	11	38	27	25
Chelsea	23	10	9	4	31	36	24
Middlesbrough	24	10	10	4	42	44	24
Everton	24	8	9	7	31	37	23
Liverpool	24	9	10	5	28	40	23
Manchester City	24	8	10	6	30	36	22
Sheffield United	25	9	12	4	40	41	22
Tottenham H.	24	8	11	5	38	44	21
Derby County	24	6	10	8	41	47	20
Newcastle United	24	7	11	6	21	32	20
Sheffield Wed	25	8	13	4	32	48	20
Preston North End	25	6	15	4	25	42	16

SECOND LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lst.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Woolwich Arsenal	24	15	5	4	36	23	34
Notts Count	26	14	6	6	53	26	34
Hull City	23	13	4	6	44	18	32
Leeds City	22	13	6	3	51	28	29
Bradford	14	9	0	4	41	32	28
Bury	11	7	6	2	25	24	26
Clapton Orient	10	6	6	2	25	18	26
Fulham	11	9	4	2	32	25	26
Wolverhampton W	11	9	4	2	30	32	26
Barnsley	23	10	8	5	31	28	25
Grimsby Town	23	9	9	5	30	38	23
Birmingham	24	9	11	4	32	41	22
Bristol City	23	8	10	5	32	37	21
Stockport County	24	6	9	9	32	37	21
Blackpool	24	6	11	7	20	28	19
Huddersfield T	24	6	12	6	25	32	18
Leicester Fosse	24	8	14	2	29	37	18
Glossop	22	5	13	4	23	44	14
Lincoln City	23	5	14	4	17	33	14
Notts Forest	24	3	15	6	23	54	12

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lst.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Swindon	23	15	5	3	52	26	35
Crystal Palace	23	11	3	9	40	21	31
Plymouth Argyle	22	12	6	4	31	27	28
Reading	23	12	7	4	29	22	28
Northampton	24	8	4	12	30	24	28
West Ham U	23	10	7	6	41	32	26
Brighton & Hove	24	9	8	7	27	33	26
Exeter City	22	7	6	10	26	21	24
Queen's Park R.	23	8	7	8	27	26	24
Portsmouth	22	8	7	7	32	28	23
Gillingham	23	10	10	3	36	31	23
Southampton	23	9	10	4	34	37	22
Cardiff City	23	8	10	5	31	31	21
Norwich City	22	5	7	10	30	30	20
Southend United	23	7	10	6	29	43	20
Millwall	22	6	9	7	28	34	19
Bristol Rovers	24	6	13	5	27	45	17
Coventry City	24	4	11	9	28	48	17
Watford	24	6	14	4	29	34	16
Merthyr Town	22	4	11	7	21	34	15

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts
Celtic	27	22	2	3	58	9	47
Heart of Mid-L	25	17	2	6	51	15	40
Glasgow Rangers	26	18	5	3	47	20	39
Greenock Morton	25	17	6	2	49	30	36
Airdrieonians	26	13	5	8	44	24	34
Falkirk	26	13	7	6	47	40	32
Third Lanark R V	24	9	9	6	32	32	24
Dundee	27	10	14	3	34	48	23
Clyde	25	7	10	8	26	27	23
Hibernians	25	9	12	4	38	42	22
Partick Thistle	26	8	12	6	28	32	22
Dumbarton	23	8	10	5	27	48	21
Raith Rovers	26	9	14	3	35	38	21
Kilmarnock	26	7	12	7	35	53	21
Motherwell	25	8	13	4	31	42	20
Ayr United	25	8	15	2	33	56	18
Aberdeen	26	6	14	6	27	41	18
Queen's Park	23	5	12	6	32	49	16
Hamilton Acads	25	5	15	5	29	45	15
Paisley	25	6	16	3	27	44	15

RUGBY.

The victory of Yorkshire in the Northern group of the Rugby County Championship has been generally anticipated, so that the success of Cumberland over the Tykes on Saturday came as a big surprise. The result alters the look of things, and we may now see Yorkshire, Durham, or Cheshire with equal records. This would mean a reply to determine which county shall meet the winners of the Cornwall and Midlands match for the championship.

In Saturday's match at Carlisle Cumberland began in promising fashion, and capital work by their forwards resulted in Blair scoring a try eight minutes from the start. For some time after that play was in the Yorkshire twenty-five and after the Cumberland forwards had made several dangerous rushes, Tucker got possession from a scrummage, and went over the Yorkshire line with a try, which Bell converted. At the interval Cumberland led by eight points. Directly after half-time Yorkshire scored, H. McIlwaine crossing the line near the corner, and Steinthal placing a goal The Cumberland forwards at once rushed down the field, and Braidford added another try for the home side. In the last minute of the game some clever passing between the Yorkshire backs ended in Watson scoring, leaving Cumberland victorious by 11 points to 8.

The victory of Lancashire over Northumberland at Newcastle was more easily gained, the visitors showing superior all-round form and scoring 11 points to 3 by the home side.

Some of the club games were rather surprising, particularly the big win of Swansea over Newport by 17 points to 2 Blackheath showed excellent form against Cardiff, and beat the renowned Welsh club by 6 points to 3. Another keen fight was seen in the Leicester v. Devon Albion match, the former prevailing by 9 points to 3.

Blackheath beat Cardiff, at Cardiff, on Jan. 24, by 6 points to 3.

Leinster beat Ulster in the third of the international trial matches, at Dublin, on Jan. 24, by 1 goal and 2 tries. (11 points) to 0.

Cumberland beat Yorkshire in the County Championship, at Carlisle, on Jan. 24, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (3 points).

Lancashire beat Northumberland, at Newcastle, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The United Hospitals beat Oxford University, at Oxford, on Jan. 28, by 18 points to 8; Cambridge University beat the Army, at Richmond, by 16 points to 9.

Swansea beat Newport, at Swansea, on Jan. 24, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (17 points) to 0.

Llanelly beat Neath, at Neath, by 2 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Bristol beat Clifton, at Bristol, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0.

Gloucester beat Cheltenham, at Gloucester, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 6 tries (31 points) to 0.

Leicester beat Devonport Albion, at Leicester, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Watsonians beat Glasgow Academicals, at Glasgow, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Jed Forest beat Edinburgh University, at Jedburgh, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Royal High School F. P. beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to tries (6 points).

Devonport Albion beat Coventry, at Coventry, on Jan. 26, by 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points) to 0.

CRICKET.

Mr. W. Findlay, Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, announces that Mr. C. T. A. Wilkinson will captain the first eleven from the beginning of the season until the end of June.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Orange Free State ended on Jan. 26 in a victory for the Englishmen by an innings and 374 runs. Barnes again bowled splendidly, and in getting Mr. Steytler caught in the slips in the South Africans' second innings he secured his hundredth wicket of the tour.

Reuter telegraphed from Bloemfontein on Jan. 26:—It is understood that the local Cricket Union intends to place before the M.C.C. Board the question of the behaviour of the M.C.C. team on its arrival here. The team was to have been met by the Mayor and leading citizens, but it is stated that the members of the team slipped out by a side exit. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Bird subsequently apologised to the Mayor for the extreme rudeness of the action, but the feeling here is that Bloemfontein has been publicly insulted and that a private apology is insufficient. It is stated that no explanation accompanied the apology. All the entertainments which had been arranged for the team have been cancelled.

GOLF.

Last year the Professional Golfers' Association decided that the England and Scotland match should be played at a time other than that of the Open Championship. The step was taken in order to simplify the working of the championship and also to give the match a more incependent interest. The committee now announce that they have accepted an offer from the proprietors of *Country Life* to present a challenge cup, to be held by the club to which the captain of the winning side is attached, together with gold medals to the winning players and silver medals to the losers. The donors further propose to present the cup and medals at a dinner, to be given on the evening of the event, to the two teams and a number of prominent amateurs.

Two foursome matches was played on the Caversham and South Oxfordshire Club's course at Caversham on Jan. 23. In the morning A. H. Bishop, the local professional, and Mr. F. W. Dormer beat James Webb, the Wimbledon Town professional, and Mr. H. Dormer by 3 holes up and 2 to play. In the afternoon Mr. H. Dormer and Mr. T. P. Triscott beat Mr. F. W. Dormer and James Webb by 4 and 3.

ROWING.

At a meeting of the captains of the Oxford University Boat Club the Torpid races have been fixed for Thursday, Feb. 19, and following days.

HOCKEY.

Oxford University beat United Hospitals in the Parks, at Oxford, on Jan. 28, by 3 goals to 0.

LACROSSE.

Oxford University beat Finchley in the Southern Senior Flag competition, at Oxford, on Jan. 24, by 12 goals to 4; Clapham beat Cambridge University, at Lord's, by 11 goals to 2.

BOXING.

Bombardier Wells gained an easy victory over Pigot at Cardiff on Jan. 24. Sam Langford beat Petty-Officer Curran in Paris.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The Cambridge University Hare and Hounds beat the Ranelagh Harriers over a course of six and a half miles at Putney Heath on Saturday by a single point—27 points to 28.

TENNIS.

The Amateur Championship will be begun at Queen's Club, Kensington, W., on April 29. Entries close on April 25. The challenge round, in which the Hon. N. S. Lytton, the holder, will defend his title, will be played on May 9.

THE PYTCHLEY HUNT.

Lord Downe presided at a meeting of subscribers to the Pytchley Hunt, held at Northampton on Jan. 27, when Lord Annaly's resignation of the Mastership was received. Lord Downe said he felt convinced that when the history of the hunt came to be written Lord Annaly would be acclaimed as the best Master the Pytchley had ever had. The meeting confirmed the action of the Hunt Committee in electing Sir Charles Lowther as Lord Annaly's successor, and Sir Charles announced that Mr. Aubrey Wallis was willing to hunt the Woodland Pytchley country for another year. A vote of thanks to Lord Annaly for the way in which he had hunted the country during the past twelve years was passed unanimously.

RACING.

Racing was impossible at Kempton Park on Jan. 23 owing to the weather. At daylight on Jan. 24 the thermometer at Kempton Park registered 18 degs. of frost, consequently the hopes entertained of deciding racing could not be realised, and as the conditions were winterly in the extreme there was no alternative but to cancel the fixture.

Racing took place at Nottingham on Jan. 26. Small fields were the rule, and only four runners took part in the principal event, the Harrington Handicap Hurdle Race, which was won by the outsider of the party, Mr. W. Barr's Mint Tower.

Some interesting sport marked the second day's racing at Nottingham on Jan. 27, although the fields were again on the small side. The chief event, the Nottinghamshire Handicap Steeplechase Plate, produced a fine finish, Major Cliff's Great Cross just defeating the favourite, Bedgrove, by a neck.

Winning horses at Plumpton on Jan. 28 were Nimrod VI., Guadeloupe, Watershield, Jack Pot, Fervent, and Marius.

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KARACHI SPRING RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES FOR APRIL MEETING

(To be run on 14th, 16th and 18th April, under W. I. T. C. Rules.)

The Second Entries close on 4th March, and Final Entries on 4th April.

MALIR PLATE.—Six Furlongs.

For Maiden Ponies 14-2 and under.

English and Colonial Ponies, 14-2, to carry 11-7, W. I.

Country Bred Ponies, 14-2, to carry 10-7, W. I.

Arab Ponies, 14-2, to carry 9-7, W. I.

Mr. Van Wyngarden's Jessie II, 14-2.
Major Murphy's Ruth Courcey.
Capt. Mackintosh's Little Mouse.
Mr. Chapman's Freak

GHIZREE PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14-2 and under.

Mr. Muller's Surkhab, 13-3½.
Messrs. Aitken and Muller's Narin, 13-3½.
Capts. Bailey and Furnell's Hyder Beg, 14-2.
Mr. Fraser's Peter Pan, 14-0.

MANORA PLATE.—1 Mile.

A High Weight Handicap for Country-bred Ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Bernard's Hitchy Koo.
Mr. Branfoot's Lulu.
Mr. Branfoot's Whistling Rufus.
Messrs. Aitken and Muller's Barshore.
Mr. Huleatt's Ragged Robin.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Adalina, 14-2.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Acorn, 14-1.

ASCOT PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Horses, High Weight Handicap.

Mr. Turner's Haymaker.
Mr. Woodward's Lady Anne.
Mr. Newman's New Leaf.
Capt. Mackintosh's Rosey Guard.
Capt. Mackintosh's Marine.
Capt. Castle's Cracker.

KHAIRPUR PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Ponies 14-2 and under, other than Country-breds and Arabs.

Capt. Shewell's Miss Bronzewing, 14-2.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Sirenia, 13-3½.
Mr. Newman's New Leaf.
Col. Beville and Capt. Furnell's Mardie, 14-2.
Capt. Castle's Cracker, 14-2.
Mr. A. Fraser's Regal, 14-2.
Mr. Souter's Sayonara.

SERVICE HURDLES.—1½ Miles over 9 Flights.

Handicap Hurdle race for Ponies 14-2 and under, the absolute property of Officers of H. M. Services on full pay. To be ridden by officers qualified to enter.

Mr. Hatton's Lady Kate.
Mr. Steer's Tof.
Major Murphy's Ruth Courcey.
Mr. Newman's Fossakie.
Capt. Mackintosh's Little Mouse.
Mr. Souter's Sayonara.
Capt. Castle's Tigress.

ARAB POLO SCURRY.—3 Furlongs.

For Arab Ponies certified by Secretary of a Polo Club to have played polo regularly this season up to date of Entry.

Weights 14-2 to carry 10-7, W. I.

Penalties.—Winners of Races, Rs. 185 and over, once 7 lbs., twice 1 stone, oftener 1 stone 7 lbs.

Mr. Bernard's Secundus.
Mr. Turner's Merry Widow.
Major Hislop's Pirate.

SECOND DAY.

KARACHI HANDICAP.—1 Mile.

For Maiden Ponies 14-2 and under, eligible and entered on first day.

Mr. Van Wyngaarden's Jessie II.
Capt. Mackintosh's Little Mouse.
Mr. Chapman's Freak.

MEDINA HANDICAP.—R. C., about 1 Mile 3 Furlongs.

For Arab Ponies 14-2 and under eligible and entered first day.

Mr. Muller's Surkhab, 13-3½.
Messrs. Aitken and Muller's Narin, 13-3½.

CLIFTON HANDICAP.—5 Furlongs.

For Country-bred Ponies 14-2 and under, eligible and entered first day.

Mr. Bernard's Hitchy Koo.
Mr. Branfoot's Lulu.
Mr. Branfoot's Whistling Rufus.
Messrs. Aitken and Muller's Barshore.
Mr. Huleatt's Ragged Robin.
Mr. Sydney Smth's Acorn.

HORSE HURDLES.—1½ Miles over 9 Flights.

Mr. Bernard's Johnny Walker.
Mr. Woodward's Lady Anne.
Mr. Newman's New Leaf.
Capt. Mackintosh's Marine.

INDUS HANDICAP.—1 Mile.

Ponies 14-2 and under, other than Country-breds and Arabs, eligible and entered first day.

Capt. Shewell's Miss Bronzewing.
Col. Beville and Capt. Furnell's Maidie.
Mr. Newman's New Leaf.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Sirenia.
Mr. Souter's Sayonara.
Capt. Castle's Tigress.
Mr. A. Fraser's Regal.

SPORTSMAN'S PLATE.—1½ Miles over 9 Flights.

For Caster Horses and for Ponies 14-2 and under, bona fide hunters, pig-stickers, Paper-chasers or chargers. Certified to accompany Entry. Gentleman riders only.

Mr. Turner's Diavolo.
Mr. Hatton's Lady Kate.
Mr. Steer's Tof.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Rathmichael.
Mr. Newman's Fossakie.
Major Murphy's Ruth Courcey.
Mr. Souter's Sayonara.

POLO SCURRY.—3 Furlongs.

For Ponies other than Arabs, regularly ridden at Polo to date of Entry.

Mr. Bernard's Hitchey Koo.
Capt. Mackintosh's Little Mouse.

THIRD DAY.

KIAMARI HANDICAP.—R. C., 1 Mile 3 Furlong.

For C. B. Ponies 14-2 running 1st or 2nd day.

Mr. Van Wyngaarden's Jessie II.
Messrs. Aitken and Muller's Barshore.
Mr. Huleatt's Ragged Robin.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Acorn.

SIND ARAB DERBY.

For Arab Ponies 14-2 and under running 1st or 2nd day.

Mr. Muller's Turkhat.
Messrs. Aitken and Muller's Narin.
Capts. Bayley and Furnell's Hyder Beg.
Mr. A. Fraser's Peter Pan.

PUNCHESTOWN HANDICAP.—R. C., 1 Mile 3 Furlongs.

For Horses running 1st or 2nd day.

Mr. Turner's Haymaker.
Mr. Bernard's Johnny Walker.
Mr. Woodward's Lady Anne.
Capt. Mackintosh's Rosey Guard.
Capt. Mackintosh's Marine.

LEOPARDSTOWN HANDICAP.—R. C. 1 Mile 3 Furlong.

Ponies 14-2 and under running 1st or 2nd day.

Capt. Shewell's Miss Bronzewing.
Mr. Hatton's Lady Kate.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Sirenia.
Col. Beville and Capt. Furnell's Maidie.
Mr. Souter's Sayonara.
Capt. Castle's Tigress.

PONY HURDLES.—1½ Miles over 9 Flights Ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Hatton's Lady Kate.
Mr. Steer's Tot.
Major Murphy's Ruth Courcey.
Mr. Newman's New Leaf.
Mr. Newman's Fossakie.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Adalina.
Capt. Mackintosh's Little Mouse.
Mr. Souter's Sayonara.
Capt. Castle's Cracker.
Mr. A. Fraser's Regal.

ARAB STAKES.—5 Furlongs.

For Maiden Arabs 14-2 running first or second day.

Mr. Bernard's Secundus.
Messrs. Aitken and Muller's Narin.
Mr. Turner's Merry Widow.
Major Hislop's Pirate.

CONSOLATION PLATE.

For Ponies 14-2 and under, that have run at meeting and not won.

Capt. Shewell's Miss Bronzewing.
Mr. Bernard's Hitchy Koo.
Mr. Branfoot's Lulu.
Mr. Branfoot's Whistling Rufus.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Sirenia.
Mr. Sydney Smith's Acorn.
Major Murphy's Ruth Courcey.
Capt. Mackintosh's Little Mouse.
Mr. Souter's Sayonara.
Capt. Castle's Cracker.
Capt. Castle's Tigress.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1914.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Macann, North, Vancouver, Jacamar, Mil, Picnic, Lady R., Beroll, Flying Fish, Valerius, Dalmatia and St. Alban.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

Meddling, Chobham, Polish, Primrose Morn, Hoppner, Dalmatia and Seigneurie.

THE STAND PLATE.

Monaleen II and Boomey.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Best Chance, Good Gold, Noor-ul-malik, Young Hyderi, Trustee, Sir Vesto, Kokab, Nafa, Hoosam-el-mulook, Bhatty Chief, Braganz, Young Salanic and Lord Durham.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

Aromatic, Jeman Pasha, Partner, Nairobi, Gulberga, Malik, Khailan, Navigator, Fareed Beg, Inspiration, Economy, Abundance, King Mac, Guldasta, Saidan, Sir Peter, Magic, Positus, Stable Boy and Night Hawk.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE

Polish, Zaki Pasha, Anaz, Electric, Old China, Saood, Small Diamond and Jewan.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP PLATE.

Real, Maidania, Longboat, Mexico, Minerva. Ben Hur and Occident.

NOVICES POLO TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 17.

Two more games in the Novices Polo Tournament, were played this afternoon. In the first, the 26th Cavalry met Madras Gymkhana, and beat them by 10 goals to 5 and ½, the losers receiving 3 and ½ points.

In the second game, the 2nd Sappers and Miners played the 7th Hussars, both teams starting from scratch. The Sappers were altogether a fine combination and won by 6 goals to 1.

The semi-finals will be played on the 20th and the final on the 23rd.

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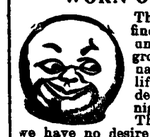
From a correspondent: A friend handed me the following prescription that he said he had cut from the paper. Go to the nearest Chemist's shop and get 60 grains of Kephaldol in tablet form. For reducing temperature take one tablet five or six times daily in severe cases double the quantity.

It seems strange, that such a simple prescription can do so much. I afterwards found that the prescription originally came from a professor in one of the famous Italian Hospitals. Be that as it may; my fever has now completely gone, and I enjoy good health again. I now keep the prescription always handy, as Kephaldol can also be used with safety, against pains of all kinds. If any member of my family is suffering from fever or pain, I immediately resort to the tablets. They can be obtained from Kephaldol Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and at all Chemists and Stores. 379

TRIED.

WORN OUT RUN DOWN.



That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES,

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Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

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BOMBAY RACES.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY.

EXCELLENT HANDICAPS

SPLENDID RACING.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

The attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday afternoon was not what it should have been, in spite of it being a mid-week fixture, and the loss to the club must have been pretty considerable compared with what a Saturday crowd would have contributed. As there can be no valid reason for racing on these off days, it is to be hoped the mid-week fixtures will be abandoned next year, and the Big Meeting racing carried on over five consecutive Saturdays. This move would extend the season of fifteen race days to the end of March, as it used to be prior to the new legislation. The fact that a stretch of five weeks for the big racing would be inconveniently protracted to suit visitors from out-stations need not worry the club at all, as the number of sports who now favour Bombay with a visit expressly for the racing is not worth considering. This arrangement would suit the public, and probably make a difference of a lakh or two to the Club's revenue.

Thanks again to the splendid work put in by Mr. Reynolds the handicapper, the afternoon provided magnificent racing and perfect sport. The numerous acceptances, the entire absence of the interminable grousing so prevalent on nearly all race-courses when the weights are published, and the results as borne out by the racing itself, afford ample testimony to the capabilities of the gentleman who is responsible for distributing the lead.

The two divisions of the Midget Plate afforded ample material for a good deal of solid reflection as an introduction to the proceedings. The public's pronounced partiality for Brown, coupled with his previous record, made Red Wood a strong favourite for the first division, and as nearly everything else in the race was fairly well supported with the exception of Dhaidan, a nice little dividend of Rs. 323 resulted when he romped home some three lengths ahead of his better fancied stable companion Hurbia. Beethoven had a fairly large following but he again failed to justify the flattering reports which are circulated about his excellent track work. Agent was another disappointment, who ran much below both his public and private form.

In the second division Maasal with his 10st. 7lbs. burthen was deemed to be the pick of the basket, and it was confidently expected that in the capable hands of Brown he would be able to dispose of the opposition in spite of the formidable impost he had been asked to carry. Maasal was, however, unfortunate in getting off badly, and whether he is capable of conceding stones to pony's like Tonebreuse, Lord Roseberry Mat-hat-Baig and Ream, will remain a mystery until the next occasion. Old Creditor just managed to scrape home by a head from Ream, and considering the run the latter appeared to be putting in at the finish he must be looked upon as being extremely lucky.

To those who carefully watched the running of the Vellard Plate on the First Day it must have been apparent that at the finish Cherrywood was simply running over his field, and that in another stride or two he would have accounted for Bachelor's Knot very easily. This fact was certainly worthy of consideration when the Mahaluxmi Plate came up for discussion, and barring Miss Drake Mr. Kelso's horse seemed to hold everything else safe. Miss Drake, however, had brought over a big reputation from Calcutta and was made a strong favourite in consequence. Cherrywood won very easily and when he begins to understand a little more about his work he will be capable of winning something more ambitious than a small stake in the 2nd and 3rd divisions.

Nizam-ul-Mulk on his up-country running was expected to do better in the Salsette Plate, and it was left to Solar Star and his stable companion German Silver to pick up the first and second money. Grey Ghost II under Brown's directorate was much fancied on his previous good form, but on this occasion was never in the hunt.

The Gaye Cup looked to be the best thing of the day for Nakib, the only danger being Thank You, but as Mr. R. R. S.'s brilliant little pony had not been seen out since Poona it was impossible to form any reliable estimate of the condition he was in. He proved to be in excellent fettle, though a trifle on the light side, and when he tackled Nakib opposite the stand there was no doubt regarding the issue Beyrut ran much below his form and Sir Knight should have done better.

The big race of the day was the Flying Plate, and it was generally thought that the handicap this time was in favour of Orepesa. Primrose Morn, however, had the larger following and justified public confidence by winning nicely from Mr. Galstaun's mare. The verdict was a neck, but from the press box it looked as if it might have been more if required.

The Mazagon Plate was to a certain extent a disappointment. When the gate went up, Meddling appeared to be hopelessly left, and as Mr. Garda's mare was the only one calculated to make a fight of it with Twa Brigs, this bit of bad luck deprived the race of a good deal of its interest. Meddling finished only half a length behind Twa Brigs, and as she made up 6 or 10 lengths in the run down, it is not unreasonable to suppose she would have won had she got off level.

The last race saw the downfall of the popular old champion Abdul Malik, and at the same time an exciting race between Baloz and Master Bill which was returned as a dead-heat for first place. When Abdul Malik only just managed to beat Maasal in the Paddock Plate on the First Day, it was stated in these columns he could not be himself, and that it was likely he would not be capable of winning a handicap at Bombay this season. There is a limit to what even a marvel is capable of accomplishing and to expect a pony of 13-2¾ to give a big fourteen-hander of Baloz's calibre 16lbs. and make a certainty of the issue, is extravagantly absurd, more especially when a hint had been thrown out regarding his present condition. Over a shorter course of six furlongs he might have a better chance of conceding the weight, but 10st. 7lbs., over a mile, with 16lbs. the worst of it, with the very best, was expecting too much to be viewed in the light of a certainty.

Details:—

THE MIDGET PLATE—(DIVISION II) 3-0 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs 200 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight).

Mr. Buder bin Alwash's DHAIDAN, 8st. 10lbs., Ferguson 1
Mr. Haji M. Mahomed's HURBIA, 8st. 10lbs., Pratt 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's SAOOD, 8st. 2lbs. Zammit 3
Mr. R. R. S's REDWOOD, 9st. 11b., Brown 4

Also Ran: Flying Machine 9-1; Pretender II. 8-11; Agent 8-8; Turkish General 8-7; Nasirabad 8-7; Malayeb 8-4; Jack London 7-11; Beethoven 7-6; Royalist 6-10.

The Race:—Beethoven showed up first with Agent, the former fell back and Agent, Pretender II. and Flying Machine were in front for the first part of the journey. A couple of furlongs from home Dhaidan was in front with Hurbia, Nasirabad, Saood and Redwood bunched up close behind. Dhaidan won by 3 lengths—2 lengths—Head.

Time:—1min. 7secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 11,860. Place Rs. 14,880.

Dividends paid. Win Rs. 323. Places Rs. 70, Rs. 46 and Rs. 58.

THE MIDGET PLATE—(DIVISION I). 3-30 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight).

Mr. N. Begmahomed's CREDITOR, 7st. 5lbs., Sampson 1
Genl. Nawabzada O. Khan's REAM, 8st. 12.bs., Bowley 2
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 7st. 13lbs., Harrison 3
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas's TENEBREUSE, 8st. 3lbs., Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Maasal 10-7; Tofic Pasha 8-11; Guinea Mohur 8-9; Lord Roseberry 8-4; Zingomar 8-2; Scorn 7-8; Ben Hur 7-5; Old China 7-0.

The Race:—Old China and Guinea Mohur appeared to be in front at the start. Then Ben Hur showed up for a few strides. A furlong from the post Creditor and Ream were in front, with Mat-hat-Baig close up. A good race won by a head—1½ lengths—Head.

Time:—1min. 6secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 15,240. Place Rs. 17,050.

Dividends Paid. Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 39 and Rs. 24-8.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—4-0 p.m.

Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500, to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions. Distance—About 1 mile.

Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD, 7st. 6lbs., Sampson 1
Capts. D. French and A. W. Malony's MISS DRAKE, 7st. 12lbs., Ferguson 2
Mr. F. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT 9st. 8bs., Pratt 3
Mr. F. C. Smith's MORDIALLOC, 7st. 6lbs., Smyth 4

Also Ran:—Tartania 8-12; North 7 2.

The Race:—Miss Drake led out followed by Tartania and Mordialloc. At the half-mile Cherrywood was in front, followed by Tartania, Mordialloc and Miss Drake in the order named. At the bend Bachelors Knot improved and Miss Drake put in a run, but nothing could get up to Cherrywood who won comfortably by 1 length—1½ length—1¼ length.

Time:—1min. 44 2/5secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 13,890. Place Rs. 9,500.

Dividends Paid. Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 15-8.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—4-30 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' SOLAR STAR 8st. 7lbs., Ruiz ... 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' GERMAN SILVER, 8st. Hoyt ... 2
Mr. Eastwood's DILKUSH, 7st. 6lbs., Mujeed 3
Aga Coochick Shah's THULWAR, 7st. 4lbs., Smyth 4

Also Ran:—Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-5; Soomsam 8-12; Grey Ghost II. 8-3; Nafa 8-0; Castaway 7-8; Yungi Dunya, 7-8; Seaman 7-7.

The Race:—Yungi Dunya. and Seaman broke the line first, to be passed by Soomsam at the 6 furlongs. At the bend Solar Star and Dilkush came through with German Silver handy. Solar Star won by 1 length—¾ length—1½ lengths.

Time:—1min. 40 1/5secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 16,580. Place Rs. 16,500.

Dividends Paid. Rs. 63. Places Rs. 32. Rs. 25 and Rs. 73-8.

THE GAYE CUP—5-0 p.m.

Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—About 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. R. R. S's THANK YOU, 9st. 9lbs., Brown 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' NAKIB, 9st. 5bls., Ruiz 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's ROZELMULOOK, 8st. 2lbs., Pratt 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathuradass MEXICO, 7st. 4lbs., Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Sir Knight 8-10; Beyrut 8-8; Gold Fish II. 8-8; Lord Durham 8; Terror 7-12; Gowahajmer 7-11; Regent 7-8; Harry Jeanson 6-2.

The Race:—Mexico was out first but was soon passed by Nakib and Rozelmulook. At the 6 furlongs the order was Rozelmulook, Nakib, Lord Durham, Beyrut and Thank You. Down the straight Nakib passed, Rozelmulook and appeared to have the race won, when Thank You came with a wet sail and just got up by a head—neck—1½ length.

Time:—2mins. 6 4/5secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 17,900. Place Rs. 16,850.

Dividends Paid. Win Rs. 94-8. Places Rs. 54, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 66-8.

THE FLYING PLATE—5-30 p.m.

Rs. 7,000 to the Winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second, and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Mr. M. Goculdass' PRIMROSE MORN, 9st. 12lbs., Ruiz 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's OREPESA, 7st. 5lbs., Ferguson 2
Mr. R. R. S's CRITON, 8st. 5lbs., Brown 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's LUMINATION, 8st. 2lbs., Smyth 4

Also Ran:—Polish 9-8; Madrina 7-10; Paul Pry 7-5; Satellite 6-3.

The Race:—Orepesa and Polish followed by Primrose Morn, Lumination, and Madrina. Ruiz seemed to come away with Primrose Morn when he wanted to and won by a neck—1½ lengths—¾ length.

Time:—59secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 15,800. Place Rs. 14,040.

Dividends Paid. Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 25.

THE MAZAGON PLATE—6-0 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division. Distance—5 furlongs. (Straight).

Mr. Goff's TWA BRIGS, 8st. 12lbs., Pratt 1
Mr. R. R. S's LITHOSIAN, 9st. 12lbs., Brown 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's MEDDLING, 9st. 13lbs., Ruiz 3
Mr. Pitts IMPECUNIOUS, 7st. 3lbs., Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Borgie 8; Lady Douglas 7-8; Molly S. 7; Lord Reay 6-10.

The Race:—Twa Brig's and Lord Reay were first away followed by Impecunious. Medding was left. Twa Brigs came away and won by ½ length—head—neck. Meddling made up a lot of ground, and would probably have won had she got off level.

Time:—1min. 3/5secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 17,750. Place Rs. 16,760.

Dividends Paid. Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 23 and Rs. 16-8.

THE TOWN PLATE—6-30 p.m.

Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—About 1 mile.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' BALOZ, 9st. 5lbs., Ruiz 1*
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's MASTER BILL, 8st. 9lbs., Ferguson 1*
Mr. Ebrahim Bin Zaid's FADO, 6st. Japheth 3
Mr. R. R. S's ABDUL MALIK, 10st. 7lbs. Brown 4

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Young Majub 8-10; Singer 8-5; Zinfandel 7-10; Galiard 7-8; Sweden 7-5; Baldwin 7-5; Zuheir 7-2; Gafal 6-12; Moonspot 6; British King 6.

The Race:—Baldwin went off with a strong lead followed by Fado, Gafal, Abdul Malik, Baloz and Galiard in the order named. At the 3 furlongs. Fado led with Master Bill, Abdul Malik and Baloz close up. Down the straight Master Bill was in front and Baloz putting in a strong challenge dead-heated on the post—1¼ lengths—¾ length.

Time:—1min. 52 3/5secs.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 23,230. Place Rs. 20,950.

Dividends Paid. Win on dead-heaters Rs. 58-8—Rs. 219-9. Places Rs. 34-8—Rs. 62-8—and Rs. 54-8.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

The second semi-final in connection with the Ladie's Doubles took place yesterday before, a large number of spectators. In their first game Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greeside made a very good impression, and they proved too good for Mrs. Came and Mrs. Cooke. Both were on the same mark of plus 15, and the winners now qualify for the final which takes place on Friday.

MARRYATT CUP.

The one game played in the second round of the Marryatt Cup, was rather too one-sided to be very interesting. Nicholson's serve as well as his strong driving from the back lines were too much for James. In the first set, the latter could not win a game. He lead in the second at 2—1, but this was all he could do, as Nicholson ran right out with five successive games.

Result:—M. F. Nicholson beat Capt. J. H. James:—6-0,6-2.

CALCUTTA PAPERCHASE.

LADIES' CUP WON BY MISS DODS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The Ladies' Paperchase Cup here this morning was won by Miss Dods who thus repeated her last year's victory. Mrs. Godfrey was second and Mrs. Lamont Walker third.

Mrs. Wanklyn, Miss Halliday, Miss Anderson and Lady Jankins were also all well up. Miss Harman had a nasty fall, but escaped anything worse than a shaking.

Nine ladies started. The course was nearly four miles long with some fairly stiff fences.

POLO AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

In the semi-finals of the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament the 3rd. Horse beat the 11th Lancers by 4 goals to 2 and the 9th Hondson's Horse beat the 9th Fane's Horse by 6 goals to 4.

RACQUETS.

ANNUAL BOMBAY TOURNAMENT.

There was only one game yesterday in connection with the above tournament, and as this took place at 1.15 there was rather a small gallery. It was also a rather disappointing game, as Macbeth was able to make less of a close fight of it with Gull than it was hoped would be the case. Not only this, but there were not many rallies, and services came off too often. Gull's service again was too good for his opponent, who should have taken several that he hit against the board, and taken all round the local player was rather off form. He kept the ball too high as a rule, but Gull lost few opportunities of killing.

On starting, Gull went up, but after two served on to the wood, Macbeth could, however, do no good, and the score rose to 9-0. Then Macbeth ran off two and four, killing Gull's returns well. This was all, as with two sequences of three Gull went to game, Macbeth unable to return his serves.

In the next, Macbeth lost a couple of fine chances of killing the ball and Gull went away to 9-1. Macbeth put on a run of four, but Gull improved at every innings and took the game.

For the first time, Macbeth took the lead in the third, when a run of four gave it to him. It was not long in this pleasant position, as Gull went up and was not put down till he had run off ten losing in a good rally. Three more followed in the next, and though he was then sent down without scoring he later went out with the game and match.

Result:—

Mr. F. Gull beat Mr. N. Macbeth:—15-6,15-9,15-7.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

There should be some good play this afternoon at 2 p.m., when the final of the Open Doubles is to be played. Capt. Sloggett and Mr. Gull and Mr. Macbeth and Mr. Birch.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged one Rameshwar Badri, a Purdesi, with house-breaking by night and with the theft of a trunk containing articles, valued at Rs. 107, belonging to Rangoobai, a Hindu woman.

The accused was convicted.

The case was adjourned in order to enable the police to make enquiries as to the accused's antecedents.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Ajitsing Sevakial Varma with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 975, belonging to one Mulraj Gokuldas Nensy.

The case for the prosecution was that in February, 1913, the accused advertised in the newspapers that he wanted a partner with a capital of Rs. 4,000 for a business which he said would fetch an income of Rs. 300 per month. The complainant replied to the advertisement, and the accused represented to the complainant that he was the agent of Messrs. Walter, Lucas and Sons, Bury, manufacturers of felt hats, and that he had deposited with them £100. He showed the complainant some samples received from them. An agreement was entered into and an order for some caps was sent to Messrs. Walter, Lucas and Sons, with a draft for £35, in the accused's name. Some days after this, on the accused's representation a further sum of £30 was sent to the firm. Subsequently, as no letters were received from the firm, the complainant got suspicions and wrote direct to the firm who informed him that the accused had some account with them sometime before and that he owed them some money and had instructed them to enter the money sent by the drafts, into his account. They further informed him that the firm had stopped dealing with the accused, who asked them to send him the balance due to him and they had sent £37 to him. It was further alleged against the accused that he did not inform the complainant of the transactions he had with the firm before or of these facts.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged one Luxman Dhondu with attempting to steal gold bangles from the person of a Parsi girl, named Jaiji, aged nine years.

It appears from the evidence that the accused was trying to remove gold bangles from the person of the girl near her school at Mazagon, when Mr. J. D. Kanga, a teacher, came up, seized the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty but admitted six previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held at Ahsun Manjil, Dacca on Sunday, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca presiding, when resolutions were passed that a reception committee be formed to make arrangements for the provincial Mahomedan Conference to be held during the Easter Holidays. A committee of office-bearers and members with the Nawab as President, was also formed.

A travelling ticket checker on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, on Saturday evening, fell from the footboard midway between two stations on the forest branch, beyond Mailani. As there is no alarm cord on these trains the passengers could only report the accident on their arrival at the next station when the engine was sent back and eventually the unfortunate man was found dead on the line.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society Meeting, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bank of India, Limited, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.
J. J. School of Art, annual prize distribution 5 p.m., His Excellency Lord Willingdon presiding.
Alfresco Ball, G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 9-30.
Optical Lantern Lecture, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Committee of Women's Work (S. P. G.) Sale of Work, S. P. G. House, 5, Morland Road (opp. Byculla Club), 4-30—7 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Lecture by Mr. J. N. Farquhar, 9-30 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood "At Home," Mangaldas House, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 20.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Lady Willingdon visits the American Mission School for the Blind, Mazagon.
Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Macnicol, 6-30 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood, Wilson College Hall, Lecture by Mr. H. J. Bhabha, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Baptist Church, Colaba, Lecture by the Rev. C. E. Wilcox, 9-15 p.m.
Evening Party to Lord Brassey, Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 21.

Bombay Races.
Hockey: Pioneers v. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.
Bible Class for Study of Prophecy, New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Macnicol, 6-30 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood, Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, Lecture by Mr. B. G. Horniman, 6-30 p.m.
Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 22.

Y. M. C. A., Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, Lecture by Mr. J. N. Farquhar, 6-30 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood, Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, Senior Class, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, February 23.

Hindu Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Horse and Dog Shows.

TUESDAY, February 24.

Bombay Horse Show.
Bombay Art Society Exhibition, Town Hall.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Anglo-Indian Empire League, Annual General Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 8-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 1-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 18.

93.—E. E. Coy. The E. E. Company will be All Night Manning from 17th to the 23rd February, 1914. To enable reliefs to be arranged the O. C. hopes that as many as possible will be present on Tuesday the 17th.
94.—Proficiency. There will be no proficiency Lecture this week.
90.—All Night Manning 18th and 19th instant. Officers, N. C. Os. and men who have volunteered for the All Night Manning on the nights of the 18th and 19th instant. parade at Colaba Station at 5-30 p.m., on these nights, and should bring blankets or rugs with them. Cyclists may proceed direct. Gharries will be provided for the remainder. Dress:—Drill Order, Rifles. Belts, Pouches and Side-arms and Caps.

R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence on Sunday 22nd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V. D. Commanding.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

162.—Parade. The Battalion will parade today Wednesday the 18th instant at 8-30 p.m., as strong as possible to take part in the Defence Scheme Rehearsal. Hall in B. V. R. Head-Quarters at 8-30 p.m., Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Helmets, Every man will bring a blanket with him. Detachment will leave their posts at 7 a.m., on Thursday morning.
163.—Rifle Meeting. Owing to the Defence Rehearsal this Wednesday night, Matches III and IV in the Corps Rifle Meeting will be fired on Saturday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m., instead of Thursday the 19th instant.

F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 17.

93.—E. E. Company. The E. E. Company will be all Night Manning from 17th to the 23rd February, 1914.
94.—Proficiency. There will be no proficiency Lecture this week.
90.—All Night Manning, 18th and 19th instant. Officers, N. C. O.'s and men who have volunteered for the All Night Manning on the Nights of the 18th and 19th instant.
Parade at Colaba station at 5-30 p.m. on these Nights, and should bring Blankets or Rugs with them.
Cyclists may proceed direct.
Gharries will be provided for the remainder.
Dress:—Drill Order, Rifles, Belts, Pouches, Sidearms and Caps.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

A meeting of the members and their friends will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m. The Rev. J. Assmuth, S. J., will read a paper on "Some field notes on a collecting trip for Termites (White Ants) in Behar and Orissa

The statement of accounts for the year 1913 will be presented by Mr. L. H. Savile, Honorary Treasurer, and the Committee for the ensuing year, will be elected.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No case of cholera, but four attacks from small-pox and three attacks and two deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes was 88 as compared with 77 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 102 of 1912. Out of a total of 1817 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday last, 79 were found to be plague infected. Mandvi alone accounting for no less than 34 of the latter.

RADIOGRAMS.

The Bombay Radio Telegraph Office got in touch with the Transport Hardinge at 1-30 p.m. yesterday. Radio telegrams, addressed to this steamer, will be accepted at the rate of eight annas per word up to 9-30 a.m. to-day.

The Karachi Radio Telegraph Office got in touch with the Transport Dongola at 12 noon yesterday. Radio telegrams, addressed to this steamer, will be accepted at the rate of eight annas per word up to 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CARRIAGE COLLIDES WITH A LAMP POST.

Mr. Nusservanji Dinshaw Vakil, Veterinary Surgeon, was driving a trap along Queen's Road on Tuesday night, when the trap collided with a Municipal lamp post at the corner of Princess Street. Mr. Vakil and the syce were thrown out and the former received some injuries to his face and body and was removed to the G. T. Hospital in a semi-conscious state and detained for treatment. The horse which bolted was secured by a Parsi gentleman. The trap was smashed and the horse injured. The cause of the accident could not be ascertained.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE.

The second lecture in the Indian Guild of Science Winter Session Series was given by Mr. P. S. Govindrao, a Mysore Officer who has been specially deputed by the Mysore Government to study the subject of the lecture, viz., glass and bangle manufacture in the Tumkur District of Mysore. In the unavoidable absence of the lecturer, Mr. Khare, the Secretary, read his paper under the Chairmanship of Prof. V. N. Hate, who has interested himself in the subject of Bangle manufacture in the Gujarat districts and had brought samples with him of the local work there. A welcome feature of the lecture was the presence of some manufacturers of glass and bangle works situated in Gujarat.

A CLUB FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

A number of young women working in commercial firms met together yesterday evening at the Young Women's Christian Association for the purpose of organizing a Club. After tea and a social hour the General Secretary of the Association gave an address, stating the object of such a Club and the benefits to be derived therefrom. The question had been asked if the idea was to form a "Union." Not at all, simply a Club where young women having common interest could meet together to discuss various problems, form friendships, give and take help, and have interests outside their work that would help them in their work. After the Address a Committee was nominated to draw up a Constitution and present it at the next meeting when an election of officers will also take place. Meetings will be held fortnightly at which various prominent business men have been asked to deliver lectures, while some evenings will be devoted to recreation.

This new Club is quite distinct from and does not take the place of "The Business Girls' Club" which already exists and is doing good work amongst young women in a different line of business.

POTATOES HAVE EYES.

Oh that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for

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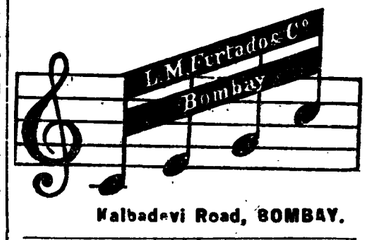

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS

FREIR.—Feb. 3rd, at Gouripore Mills, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Freir, a son.

KHAREGAT.—Feb. 2nd, at Waltair, the wife of M. R. Kharegat, P.W.D., Madras, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COLLISHAW.—Feb. 1st, at the General Hospital, Madras, May Collishaw, aged 12 years.

MEHERJI.—February 17th, Miss Jerbai, daughter of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Pallonji Meherji.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Feb. 19, 1914.

FAILINGS OF INDIAN BLUE-BOOKS.

Though the annual official publications of a variety of character, Imperial and Provincial, have in recent years undergone a change for the better quantitatively, it is a matter of common observation by publicists that qualitatively they are yet poorer in many important items of details than those in vogue prior to the era of the famous "Razor" Resolution of Lord Curzon. It is true that the antiquated system of the presentment of the salient facts of administration and the tabulation of statistics, pursued of old with all the regularity of a Grandfather's clock, has been done away with to a certain extent. We are thankful for the more intelligent and scientific one in existence since the organisation of a regular bureau for these annual publications. It was Sir Robert Giffen who led the way in England years ago, when at the Inland Revenue Office, to a highly scientific, yet most popular, way of treating all official returns and statistics. And it was wise that the Government of India followed his system. Yet Lord Curzon was so exercised by the ponderosity of the annual blue-books that he was prompted to issue a Resolution decreeing a reasonable and judicious abridgement of reports and statistics. At the date of the publication of that decree it was fondly anticipated by publicists that a new departure would be taken, better to educate and interest the public in all matters of administration, of which statistical information of a salient character was not the least. It was the great desire of that apostle of Efficiency to elicit well informed, rather than imperfect or ill informed criticism on burning questions of the day, whether in reference to finance and economics, to vital statistics, or other equally important subjects of popular welfare. It was consequently enjoined on all departments to eliminate from the annual publications what was unuseful and least informing or educative, and present only what was most useful and important. Discrimination of a judicious and well-balanced nature was to be exercised in order to achieve the excellent object in view.

A curious irony of fate, however, has wrought just the opposite of what was so wisely aimed at. The good object of the "Efficiency" Viceroy seems to have been miserably frustrated, judging from the way in which both Imperial and Provincial publications are annually published. For this result publicists have to thank the members of the omnipotent bureaucracy. To them the Resolution was most welcome from altogether a different point of view. It afforded them the opportunity to prepare reports and present statistics which would evoke the least criticism. They set about carrying out the Resolution in their own fashion, with all the ardour of the intolerant iconoclast. Of course, there was a method in their iconoclasm which needs to be briefly explained. Apart from the quantity of the matter, the old class of blue-books was known to be exceedingly poor in quality. Publicists missed many crucial statistics of a truly informing and educating character. It was fondly anticipated that the process of abridgement would be judicious and discriminating so far as to improve the publications in every way for the better. In other words it was fully expected that much valuable matter and instructive statistics would be supplied, while mere chaff, worthless matter, with which they used to be padded and made voluminous, would be rigidly avoided. As a matter of fact nothing of the kind has been done. The people who are responsible for the blue-books have taken care to supply even less informing and instructive matter than before! So that the last state of these publications is worse than the first. This is the net result of the "Razor" resolution which, apart from the dissatisfaction it has given to publicists, is hardly creditable to the intelligence or *bona fides* of those entrusted with the preparation of these annual publications.

In the first place, there is to be noticed a too frequent change in the form and method of the presentment of statistics. This may be easily discerned, for instance, by a comparison of that serial known as the "Statistics of British India" of to day with those of yesterday. The shuffling and shifting of the forms of presentment will be noticed at once. They have not yet been able to systematise the forms and stereotype them for purposes of comparison. But, apart from this fact, there is, in the second place, that ingenuity, which is far from ingenuous, of supplying what may be called "chaff" in place of the solid grains of interesting and relevant statistics. To say that the climax of irrelevancy has been reached would be no figure of speech. They are a source not only of disappointment, but vexation to those who desire to be well informed for purposes of impartial criticism and at the same time for educating the public. For instance, one of the serials contains tables of railway and irrigation finance which, on the face of them, must not only be pronounced bald and meagre, but hardly informing, because the most salient and relevant statistics are omitted. Take another instance. The statistics of land revenue are compressed in two tables. These can hardly be said to be comprehensive when it is borne in mind that the revenue has to be considered from a variety of aspects and when it has many ramifications which the public would like to study with the greatest interest. Again, this contention derives greater emphasis when it is pointed out how land revenue is deemed by the Government itself to be the backbone of the entire revenue system. And yet other items of revenue of a minor character, such as Forests and Excise fill page after page with tables, many of which must be pronounced to be so much waste paper and of absolutely no public interest, however useful in the departmental sense. Military expenditure again is treated most grudingly, when, as a matter of fact, it absorbs the whole net land revenue of the empire. Take Income Tax. The statistical tables are exceedingly imperfect; there are so many omissions. And yet the tax is an index to many a social and economic phenomenon of the population. Perhaps, in the whole series no tables could be more instructive, and yet the very kernel of the statistics in relation to this branch of state finance is strangely omitted! But similar instances are legion. It requires a thorough-going iconoclast in statistics, but of the right intelligence and comprehension, fully able to anticipate the needs of an inquisitive public, keen on learning the pith and marrow of administrative details, to knock on the head the whole system in vogue at present of tabulating statistics, and to suggest a rational method which would possess all the elements of important information and instruction which publicists demand. Government is grievously mistaken, if it supposes it can escape enlightened and independent criticism by allowing valuable relevant statistics to lie in the obscurity of the dark corners of the statistical department instead of giving them the full glare of publicity they demand. Suppression can never reform an administration, however ingeniously they may endeavour to conceal the true administrative facts of a year. It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that Government will take a new departure and have courage enough to give the utmost possible publicity to a variety of relevant and valuable statistics, which it now consciously or unconsciously withholds from the public. A radical reform is needed in the presentation of the annual reports and statistics.

THE CENSUS OF INDIA.

The Report on the Census of 1911, issued in two volumes, by Mr. E. A. Gait, contains a mass of extremely interesting and useful information and considerably adds to the sum of our knowledge of India and its people. Great pains have evidently been taken to gather full particulars on such subjects as age, sex, marriage, religions, languages, occupations, castes, tribes, and races, with the result that much of the information recorded will prove absolutely new to the general reader. In the introduction, Mr. Gait gives a brief history of previous censuses and describes the special difficulties with which an Indian census is beset and the procedure that was followed in the last. Considering these difficulties, which are necessarily increased owing to the illiteracy of the bulk of the population, the results must be considered eminently satisfactory. Not only was the work accomplished with a celerity, which is not approached even in some European countries, but the accuracy of the statistics is also noteworthy, the net difference in the whole of India between the provisional totals and those arrived at after detailed tabulation being only .04 per cent. It may be mentioned that the novel feature of the present census was the introduction of a separate schedule for the collection of particulars regarding persons working in factories and other industral undertakings in which not less than twenty hands were employed, special returns being also obtained of the numbers of persons working on railways and canals and in the postal and telegraph departments on the date of the census. The actual cost of the census operations was about 20 1/3 lakhs, or rather less than in 1901. This expenditure, it must be admitted, has given splendid value, when we consider that the world has been made richer by a substantial amount of matter not only of high statistical value, but of absorbing historical, ethnographic, anthropological and linguistic interest.

According to the census, the total population of India is 315,159,396, of which British territory contains 244,267,542 or 77-5 per cent.; and the Native States 70,888,854 or 22-5 per cent. These figures are stupendous, but it may facilitate the comprehension of their full meaning if some comparison is made with the area and population of European countries. India is equal to the whole of Europe without Russia. Burma is about the same size as Austria-Hungary; Bombay is comparable in point of area with Spain; Madras, the Punjab, Baluchistan, the Central Provinces and Berar and Rajputana are all larger than Great Britain and Ireland; the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa than Italy; and Hyderabad and Kashmir than England and Scotland, excluding Yorkshire. The population of this country exceeds that of Europe without Russia, and is considerably more than three times that of the United States. The United Provinces and Bengal have more inhabitants than Great Britain, Behar and Orissa have as many as France, Bombay as Austria, and the Punjab as Spain and Portugal combined. In the whole country there are on the average 175 persons to the square mile, the number in British territory to the square mile being 223 and in the Native States 100. It may be noted that the former figure exceeds by 34 the density ratio in France and the latter is identical with that in Spain. In the above figures we realise the vastness and variety of the country's features and conditions, evidences on all sides of great natural wealth, of a great past and a still more splendid future. Speaking of Bombay, the Report states that it has a larger urban population than almost any other part of India, of every hundred inhabitants 18 living in towns and 82 in villages. Other interesting facts about Bombay are that, as usual in Indian towns, there are 83 women per hundred men; that the Mahomedans are more addicted to town life than the Hindus; and that the Parsis are the "most inveterate town-dwellers," out of 84,000 in the Presidency only 11,000 being enumerated without urban limits.

Considering the variety and multifarious aspects of the subjects with which Mr. Gait deals it is impossible, in a brief article, to give anything like an adequate idea of the field of his survey. The Report teems with interesting matter. Most of the chapters are singularly interesting, that on religion being a comprehensive examination of a fascinating subject, which reveals, more than any other, the inner springs of Indian civilisation and culture. While Mr. Gait shows us the high philosophy and ethics of Hinduism, Buddhism and Mahomedanism and their offshoots, as well as the miscellany of superstition among primitive tribes which is known as Animism, he also discusses the conditions affecting Christian propaganda in this country. He points to the fact that, even among Indian converts to Christianity, there are manifestations of a spirit of independence which is yearly tending more to the nationalisation of the Indian Christian Church. Many of the missionary bodies have recognised the desirability of encouraging the spirit which has given rise to this movement. As an instance it may be cited that the Anglican Christians were recently given their first Indian bishop, who was consecrated by the Metropolitan of India in the Calcutta Cathedral a few months ago.

DAY BY DAY.

The New Under-Secretary of State.

Mr. Charles Henry Roberts, M. P., who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India in succession to Mr. Montagu, who has been transferred to the Treasury, has represented the City of Lincoln in the Liberal interest since the General Election of 1906. He was educated at Marlborough and Balliol, and is a Fellow of Exeter College. In 1895 he unsuccessfully contested Wednesbury and in 1900 was an unsuccessful candidate at Lincoln. Mr. Roberts is not widely known in the political world and perhaps owes his present advancement to the fact that he married a daughter of the ninth Earl of Carlisle; his mother-in-law being quite a pillar of the Liberal party. Mr. Roberts, who was born in 1865, is the son of the late Vicar of Tidebrook, Sussex. Under-secretaries must, of course, have advancement, if they are capable and ambitious, and India cannot complain that Mr. Mortagu prefers the Secretaryship of the Treasury,—a certain step to Cabinet rank,—to the Under-Secretaryship at the India Office. But it is to be regretted that having got a sympathetic Under-Secretaryship who has, perhaps more than any of his predecessors conscientiously tried to understand India and Indian aspirations, we should lose him just as he has achieved some real comprehension of the affairs of his office, to be replaced with a young politician who presumably, has everything to learn about India.

Echo of the Sitapur Case.

In view of Mr. Montagu's announcement in the Commons that Lord Crewe was convinced that the acquittal of Bachan Singh, the fourth accused in the Sitapur Murder Case, in no way affected the justice of the decision in the case of the other accused who were convicted, and two of them being sentenced to be hanged, it is necessary to recall the peculiar circumstances of the whole case. On the murder of one Gajraj, three persons were arrested and sent up for trial before the Sessions Judge of Sitapur. Bachan, who was not found at the time, was, declared an "absconder." There were about 40 witnesses for the prosecution, but they were all disbelieved by the Judge, who acquitted the three accused. In this case, the defence counsel, depending on the totally unfavourable impression made by the prosecution witnesses on the trying Judge, refrained from calling any witnesses for the defence. After five months, however, on the appeal of the Government of Sir John Hewett, the three accused were rearrested and tried before the Judicial Commissioners, who without asking the defence to produce any evidence, convicted them all on the strength of the Court documents before them and sentenced two to be hanged and one to be transported for life. The prisoners' appeal for mercy to Sir John Hewett, it will be remembered, was not only rejected by him, but was withheld from the Viceroy, and the extreme sentence was carried out.

Bachan Singh's Arrest

After the first two had been hanged, Bachan Singh, the so-called absconding accused, was arrested and tried on a charge of murder like the previous accused. As was to be expected after the convictions and sentences in the previous cases, Bachan Singh was also found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life. He, too, appealed against this conviction and sentence and his appeal came before the same Judicial Commissioners as had tried the previous case. The same witnesses for the prosecution were produced and their evidence was of exactly the same nature as before. The Judicial Commissioners, however, disbelieved them all, and acquitted Bachan Singh. This was in May last, but a few weeks before the matter was ventilated in Parliament through the untiring persistency of Sir Henry Cotton. The only new circumstance in the trial of Bachan Singh, was that some defence evidence was called in his case, whereas in the case of the former three unfortunates, none was called. In these circumstances, it is somewhat difficult to understand the statement that Bachan Singh's case in no way affects the justice of the decision in previous cases.

The Cost of War.

Some interesting statistics about the cost of war were supplied by Mr. Edgar Crammond, who has made this subject his own, in a lecture at Aldershot the other day. The South African War lasted over thirty-one months; the total British forces employed numbered nearly half a million; and the direct cost was £211,000,000. The Russo-Japanese War lasted about nineteen months, the Japanese forces numbered upwards of a million; and the direct cost was £203,094,000. The Balkan Wars, taken altogether, lasted about thirty-four weeks; the number of troops employed was some 1,100,000; and the total cost was estimated at £246,000,000. By none of these wars, however, were the great financial centres of the world directly affected. Their experience, therefore, does not afford a very definite guide as to the financial conditions which would be created on the outbreak of a war involving the Great Powers. The average daily disbursement of the six principal European countries is estimated by Mr. Crammond as:—Great Britain, £800,000; France, £1,800,000; Russia, £2,250,000; Germany, £2,200,000; Austria, £1,000,000; Italy, £750,000—a total of £8,800,000, or nearly nine times the present daily peace expenditure. Most, if not all, of these Powers find it no easy matter to finance their present peace expenditure. No appreciable proportion of the vast increase could come from additional taxation. The difficulties of raising a great war loan at a time when the markets are in a state of financial panic are obvious. What provision against the emergency of war other Powers have made is not known, though it is clear that the war policy of most of them is founded on the assumption that the next great war will be a very brief one.

An American Appreciation of the Gaekwar.

From the current number of the "Library Miscellany" issued from the Central Library, Baroda, we learn that His Highness the Gaekwar's activities as a pioneer of the free public library movement in this country have earned the appreciation of some of the leading librarians of the United States, a country where the free library idea has taken the strongest hold of the masses. The Gaekwar has received a letter from the President of the 23rd Annual Conference of the New York Library Association stating that the Association "having listened with great interest to the account of library progress in the State of Baroda as presented by Mr. William A. Borden, have voted to convey to His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda the high appreciation and cordial congratulations of this Association on his successful inauguration of the pioneer movement among the Native States of India of a free public library system for the benefit of the Indian people." At the same Conference His Highness and Mr. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B., the present Director of State Libraries, who was present at the Conference as a distinguished visitor, were elected Honorary members of the Association. A full report of the Conference is given in the "Miscellany" which also contains an interesting account of the visit paid by Mr. Kudalkar to Dr. Melvil Dewey, the pioneer of the library movement in America.

Discoveries in the Purana Kila, Delhi.

According to "The Pioneer," the recent statement that masonry had been discovered in Inderpat, or the Purana Kila to the south of Delhi, is not at all justified. The oldest bricks that have been unearthed in the recent clearing of the interior of the fort are really of the Gupta period, about the 4th century; and others are of the 7th century. These antedate anything else at Delhi except the Asoka pillars and the Lohaki *lat* at the Kutb. It is doubtful whether excavations in the Purana Kila would prove of much value; there are many similar sites elsewhere.

The Board of Scientific Advice.

The Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for 1912-13, just issued, covers a wide range of subjects,—chemistry, geology, geodesy, botany, mycology, bacteriology, sylviculture, zoology, veterinary and medical research and cognate subjects. It may be mentioned here that important scientific and technical investigations are regularly conducted for the Government of India at the Imperial Institute, London. In addition to this the Institute furnishes information and renders assistance in connection with technical and commercial matters not only to Government officials, but also to commercial firms and private individuals. It is the special function of the Board, which was created by Lord Curzon, to examine the programmes of the various scientific departments of Government and make such recommendations and proposals as it may think necessary.

A Symposium on Religions.

"Sarva Dharmanhoi Parishad" or "Congress of all religions," is the title of a well-illustrated volume issued by the Editors of the "Shrutibodh" of Bombay as a special Sankranti gift for the Marathi-reading public. In this volume, representative writers and protagonists of the various religions of the world, Christianity, Hinduism, Mahomedanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Brahmoism, Theosophy, Sikhism, the Jewish religion, etc., explain the fundamental tenets and beauties of their respective faiths. Among the contributors are noted writers such as Sir R. G. Bhandarkar (Prarthana Samaj), Prof. Kosambi (Buddhism), Prof. Nawab Ali (Islam), Dr. S. H. Mody (Zoroastrianism), Mr. A. D. Satavalekar (Arya Samaj), and the Rev. D. L. Joshi of Bombay (Christianity). The volume is extremely well got-up and profusely illustrated.

The "Navayug".

The current number of this new Marathi monthly keeps up the high level of interest and scholarslrip displayed by its previous issues. Special attention may, however, be drawn to the article on "Mr. Mhatre and his art," wherein we have an interesting illustrated character-sketch of this premier Indian sculptor, whose statues of Queen Victoria and Mr. Justice Ranade and other works of a like nature have won for him high appreciation even at the hands of European critics. Mr. Mhatre's work is an example of what Indian genius trained in a modern environment, can achieve, notwithstanding difficulties in the way.

On Wednesday morning addresses were presented to His Excellency Lord Pentland, who is on tour, by the Madras Municipal Council, the District Board and the community of Sourashtras to which the Governor made a joint reply.

SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA.

STRIKING SPEECH BY LORD GLADSTONE.

PLEA FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF INDIANS.

EXPECTED SOLUTION OF PRESENT TROUBLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 17.

The Reverend C. Andrews lectured before a distinguished audience in the City Hall to-day on the subject of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore. The Mayor presided.

Mr. Merriman, moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, emphasised the necessity for a better understanding of the Indians, particularly of the Indian intellectual life.

Lord Gladstone, seconding the motion, said he had listened with great pleasure to the lecture, which was one to make them think and realise in fuller degree what India was and what their duties were to a people who were members of the British Empire. Lord Gladstone said the subject had interested him when at Oxford. He had made a special study of Indian history and had later visited India.

HIGHER APPRECIATION OF INDIA.

He wished more South Africans could go there and by so doing rise to a higher appreciation of what Indians were. They would then think less of India as a country which sends its coolies to the South African coast, and would realise that there was in the personality of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore an intense expression of the imaginative national life.

MARK OF INDIAN CIVILISATION.

In fact, India had developed perhaps far above the line attained by some parts of the British Empire in its civilisation and efforts to rise to a higher life. His Excellency joined with Mr. Merriman in thanking the Reverend C. Andrews.

SOLUTION OF TROUBLES.

He believed his lecture would do much to induce the feeling which would help to the solution of troubles which had stood in the way of good relations between India and South Africa. They were troubles which they all hoped and expected would be solved before long. He thanked the lecturer heartily for his efforts to bring about a better understanding.

MR. GALBRAITH COLE'S DEPORTATION.

MR. HARCOURT REFUSES TO RE-OPEN THE MATTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day Earl Winterton suggested the withdrawal of the sentence of deportation on Mr. Galbraith Cole in East Africa.

Mr. Harcourt replied that at present he did not propose to re-open the matter.

DISCOVERY OF OIL-FIELDS IN E. AFRICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 18.

Oil has been discovered near Lake Albert. There are indications of the existence of an oil-field of a large extent.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

CLEM HILL IN FINE FORM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ADELAIDE, Feb. 18.

In the match between South Australia and Victoria, South Australia made 274 in the first innings, Clem Hill contributing 105. Ryder took seven wickets for 88 runs. Victoria made 213. Crawford took five wickets for 48.

In the second innings South Australia made 349, Clem Hill contributing sixty, and Victoria 324, Ryder hitting 105.

GERMAN CONTRIBUTION TO OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.

The Reichstag has passed the Olympic Games contribution.

THE MEAT STRIKE

SLAUGHTERMEN RESUME WORK.

BUTCHERS' EMPLOYEES FRESH DEMANDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 17.

The slaugthermen have resumed, the Municipality agreeing to do the cleansing of abattoirs. The butchers' employees are now demanding seventy-eight shillings for forty-eight hours' work. Consequently another strike is most probable.

FOUR THOUSAND MEN IDLE.

SYDNEY, Feb 17.

Four thousand men are idle here in connection with the meat strike.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS RENEWED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BELGRADE, Feb. 19.

King Peter, to-day received in audience M. Tchaprachicoff, the Bulgarian Minister in the presence of the Premier and the Foreign Minister. The speeches referred to the benefits resulting from the renewal of the diplomatic relations.

AEGEAN ISLANDS.

GREECE'S REPLY TO POWERS ON FORTIFICATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, Feb. 18.

It is understood that Greece in her reply to the Power asks for assurances that the Aegean Islands which she is not to be permitted to fortify, shall not be attacked and demands that the coast opposite Corfu shall not be fortified.

FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

ADOPTED BY CHAMBER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The Chamber has adopted the Army and Navy estimates.

JAPANESE DIET.

TAXATION AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TOKIO, Feb. 17.

The Diet has passed the Taxation Amendment Bill, with the amendment reducing the taxes by eighteen million yen.

This is with reference to the Seiyukai amendment accepted by the Government in Committee reducing the taxes by eighteen million yen.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

QUESTION OF INDEMNITY FOR FOREIGNERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sir Edward Grey in reply to Mr. Edmund Harvey said that the question of claiming compensation from China for damages incurred by foreigners as a result of the revolution was being discussed between the Chinese Government and the Legations in Peking. The British claim is confined to direct damages. Sir Edward said he was unaware that China had appealed for arbitration but said Britain would consider the question if it arose. "We are naturally anxious that all claims shall be on the same footing," he added.

OPIUM FOR CHINA.

FULFILMENT OF AGREEMENT OF 1911.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, with reference to the stocks of opium that are still awaiting entry into China, Sir Edward Grey said that Sir John Jordan had done all he properly could do to secure the fulfilment of the Agreement of 1911. The Government were considering what could be done to clear up the matter.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PORT SAID Feb. 18.

The P. and O. Mongolia to-day shipped £184,470 gold for India.

MARCONI TRANSACTIONS.

LORD MURRAY'S ADMISSIONS.

ERROR, IN JUDGMENT NOT OF INTENTION.

EXPRESSION OF DEEP REGRET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Murray of Elibank made a personal statement with regard to the American Marconi transactions. He said the facts were known. Any error he had made, had been one of judgment, not of intention.

He next dealt with the question of purchasing the American Marconis for the Liberal party. These he had bought in an open market. He freely admitted that there was good ground for criticism by the Party. He believed at the time that the purchase would prove sound and remunerative.. He fully admitted his error in judgment and regretted this as well as the purchases for his private account. He had, so far as in him lay, assumed the burden, taking over the shares at a very large personal loss. He emphatically stated that none of his colleagues was acquainted with the purchase. He had not informed Mr. Illingworth about it.

NOTHING DISHONOURABLE.

He had only informed the Party's solicitors. He affirmed there was nothing dishonourable in these transactions but said that on reflection he considered his course was not wise or correct. He deeply regretted it.

On Lord Lansdowne's suggestion, the discussion was adjourned till Thursday.

LORD AMPTHILL'S MOTION FOR AN ENQUIRY.

CONFERENCE AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Unionist leaders in the House of Lords conferred at Lansdowne House to-day to consider the procedure regarding the motion of Lord Ampthill for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into Lord Murray's conduct in purchasing American Marconi shares.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

Captain Hallowh dined at Viceregal Lodge last night.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended a dance at the Gymkhana Club after dinner.

Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and Colonel and Mrs. Haig arrived at Viceregal Lodge this morning as the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Their Excellencies witnessed the semi-final of the Indian Cavalry Tournament this afternoon.

CALCUTTA POLICE MURDER TRIAL.

MR. NORTON TO DEFEND THE ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The trial of Nirmal Kanta Roy, who had been committed to the High Court Sessions, on the charge of murdering the C. I. D. Inspector, Nripendra Nath Ghose by shooting, will commence either on Monday or Wednesday, next before Mr. Justice Stephen, and a special jury. There are thirty-four witnesses for the prosecution. thirty of whom were examined before the Committing Magistrate. Messrs. Norton, C. R. Das and J. N. Roy, have accepted the brief on behalf of the accused. Mr. Norton, however, has been suddenly taken ill with sciatica, so may probably not appear. Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, will conduct the prosecution. The case is likely to last three or four days. By the permission of Mr. Justice Stephen the accused is daily brought to the Court to give instructions to his legal advisers.

PLAGUE IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 18.

The daily returns from bubonic plague in Karachi show that during the last week there has been an increase in the number of deaths and cases. Merchants in whose quarters the deaths have occurred, are, where possible, changing their dwellings and if the increase continues, Karachi may see a sudden exodus in the labour and mercantile classes, serious alike to shipping and business interests.

COMING BY-ELECTIONS.

MR. BONAR LAW ON INSURANCE ACT.

"A COLOSSAL BLUNDER."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a message to the Unionist candidate for the Bethnal Green constituency, says that he trusts that the result of the by-election will help the Government to make up its mind on the subject of Ulster. He points out that Mr. Masterman was specially identified with the Insurance Act, which, Mr. Bonar Law maintains, has proved a colossal blunder. The letter adds that if the Unionists are returned to power they will appoint a committee to consider the advisability of making the insurance voluntary.

Mr. Masterman, speaking at Poplar, said that little had been heard of Home Rule but much about the Insurance Act in two of the most important by-elections of recent years. The real question, however, was the maintenance of the Parliament Act. He was prepared to bet that he would be returned for Bethnal Green.

MR. CHARLES HENRY ROBERTS, M. P.

NEW UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Mr. Charles Henry Roberts, M.P., for Lincoln, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India.

SUFFRAGETTE ASSAULTS LORD WEARDALE.

MISTAKEN FOR A CABINET MINISTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Two hundred guests were present to-day at the wedding of Earl Spencer's daughter Adelaide, and the Hon. Sidney Peel. As the party were entering the train at Euston a suffragette attacked Lord Weardale with a dog whip. He fell down and afterwards returned home. The suffragette was arrested. It is believed that she mistook Lord Weardale for a Cabinet Minister.

OPERATIVES IN COTTON MILLS.

BURNLEY MANUFACTURERS TO CEASE WORK FOR FOUR WEEKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In order to comply with the agreement to cease work for four weeks during the next sixteen weeks, the Burnley cotton manufacturers have practically agreed that the mills shall be closed in the Easter week, Whit Week and two other weeks at times suiting the convenience of individual firms.

HARRY FRAGSON'S FATHER.

DIES IN PRISON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The father of the late Harry Fragson has died in prison.

KING ALBERT'S ACCIDENT.

CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.

The King's fracture has been set and his condition is satisfactory. His Majesty has no fever.

LADY NANCY ARRIVES AT ADEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ADEN, Feb. 17.

The petrol-driven seven-ton yacht, Lady Nancy, has arrived here from Colombo in nineteen days. All on board are well.

RAJA BAZAR BOMB CASE.

REPORTED ARRESTS AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

It is stated that as a result of house searches, two persons, Ram Lal and Anch Bihary Lal, residents of Delhi, have been arrested, it is believed, in connection with the Raja Bazar bomb case. A number of papers have been also seized which are under examination.

LAWLESSNESS IN PERSIA.

ENGAGEMENT WITH BALUCH RAIDERS.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TEHERAN, Feb. 17.

It is reported that the Swedish captain de Mare with 130 mounted gendarmes and two maxims from Kerman engaged a large force of Baluch raiders, east of Bam. Fighting is still in progress and the issue is awaited with anxiety.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS LANDED AT ENZELI.

It is stated that the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Kazvin has not yet begun. Five hundred more were recently landed at Enzeli.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

SIR E. GREY ON SURVEY OF THE KHORAMABAD SECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Sir Edward Grey in reply to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons this afternoon said that every effort would be made to continue the survey of the Khoramabad Railway so soon as the situation justified it. It was contemplated that the Swedish gendarmerie, who had done excellent work elsewhere, would direct their attention to this region with a view to its pacification.

GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR ENGLISH RAILWAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Following upon the storm of indignation caused by the appointment of an American as General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, it is announced that the South-Eastern Railway has purchased ten express engines in Berlin. These will be the first German locomotives used on English main lines.

BURMA RAILWAY ENGINEER'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Hegwood, formerly of the Burma Railway, has been appointed Locomotive Superintendent of Great North Scotland Railway.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The applicants for the Russian railway loan of £26,600,000 will receive eight bonds for every thousand applied for. The remainder will be allotted *pro rata*.

NEW CHILIAN LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A five per cent. Chilian loan of £1,500,000 has been issued at 94.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES CALCUTTA.

REPORTED VISIT TO A JUDGE'S HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

A number of further police house searches in different parts of Calcutta and its suburbs are reported. The residences of a college professor and of a judge are reported by the "Empire" to have been amongst those visited. Hari Chandra Mandal, who is under arrest in connection with the recently discovered explosive letters, has been remanded until the 24th instant.

A MISSIONARY WEDDING.

Yesterday at the Presbyterian Church Waudby Road, the Rev. R. M. Gray solemnised the marriage of Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, Secretary for India of the Mission to Lepers, with Miss Marian Haig, of Chalmsford, England, who is well known in Bombay, having been for many years, a Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in this city. The Rev. J. H. Cuthbert was bestman and the bride was supported by Miss Ethel Hunter, National Secretary Y. W. C. A. while Mr. M. R. Jardine gave away the bride. The chancel of the church was very prettily decorated by the friends of the bride. After the service the guestes repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jardine at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, where refreshments were partaken of and the usual toasts drunk. The bride and bridegroom left by the Poona mail.

ECHO OF SITAPUR CASE.

BACHAN SINGH'S ACQUITTAL.

MR. MONTAGU ON RELATIVE JUSTICE OF DECISIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. Morrell with reference to the Sitapur case, said that Lord Crewe, after careful consideration, was convinced that the circumstances in Bachan Singh's case in no way affected the justice of the decision in previous cases.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO CONVENT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

H. E. Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Clare-Road Convent Girls' School at Byculla yesterday. Her Excellency, who was accompanied by Capt. Gaodie, A.-D.-C., was on arrival, received by the Most Rev. Father Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, Mrs. Jennings, the mother-superior and the sisters. Her Excellency was first taken to the English-teaching school on the ground floor, from where Her Excellency proceeded to the garden where the children of the St. Anne's Poor School welcomed her. The European School in the Convent Hall was the next place visited by Her Excellency. Here the school choir sang some songs and Her Excellency was presented with a bouquet of flowers in a silver holder. Her Excellency, before leaving, expressed herself as greatly satisfied with all that she had seen there that day.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES ATTEND.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord Brassey and Lady Mabel Egerton, accompanied by Captains Jackson and Egerton, A. D. C's., attended the concert and Tableaux Vivants at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, last night. The Nurses of St. George's Hospital had arranged six Tableaux "School for Scandal," "The Story," "You Dirty Boy," "The Fairies," "Sleeping Beauty" and "Simple Simon," and a musical programme—vocal and instrumental—was provided. The Government House Party arrived by motor car fifteen minutes after the programme had started, and stayed to the end. The performance, which was of the nature of a "smoking concert," was far above usual the weekly concert held in the Institute, and the packed audience of sailors thoroughly appreciated the various items.

SUICIDE OF A MARINE.

DEPRESSED BY REDUCTION IN RANK.

Yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Bergeant Frederick Charles Prangly, R.M.A., aged 40 years, on board H. M.'s Swiftsure. It appeared that the deceased had been for some time depressed on account of his being reduced to a gunner. About six o'clock yesterday morning the men on board were aroused from sleep by hearing the report of a rifle, and on going to the spot found that the deceased had shot himself through the head with his rifle. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE CENTRAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,35,594 9-2; Mr. G. K. Gokhale, through Mr. K. Natrajan, Rs. 10,650-0-0; The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, through Mr. K. Natrajan Rs. 5,000-0-0; The "Gujarati," being the 10th instalment of contributions, collected from the subscribers and readers of the Gujarati," Rs. 2,776-5-0; Through Mr. Dunbai Cowasjee Jehangir for the Indian Fund Rs. 576-0 0 Bai Aimai Jalbhoy Seth, through Mr. M. Kand Hon. Manager, Desh Seva, Sorabjee C. Birdy, Rs. 101-0-0; Mr. Tejumal Yajiga. Post Talod Rs. 30-0-0; Sums under Rs 10, Rs. 1-0-0; Total Rs. 3,52,728-14-2.

RENT COLLECTOR'S REVENGE.

ASSAULT WITH AN IRON BAR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Sajasing Lalsing, a Purdesi, employed as a rent-collector, with causing grievous hurt to one Tukaram Babaji, with an iron rod.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant Tukaram Babaji refused to pay Rs. 2 extra, besides the rent of a stable, which the accused had asked for, whereupon a dispute arose and the latter struck the complainant on Monday last. The complainant went to the owner of the stable and complained to him about the accused's conduct, with the result that the accused was dismissed. The same evening the accused went to the stable and assaulted the complainant with an iron bar, inflicting serious injuries.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY BANKING CORPORATION

DEPOSITOR CHARGES MANAGER

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Balwant Ramchandra Soman charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation (in liquidation), with breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of Government promissory notes and a Municipal bond, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Mr. Athvale said he need not mention the facts of the case as they were known to his Worship. He called the complainant, who stated that he was a contractor, living at Girgaum. He had a current account at the Bank, which had its registered office in Girgaum. In the course of his dealings with the Bank, he entered into a contract with the accused as manager of the Bank to enable him to overdraw the current account, and on his part he deposited security or cash in order to overdraw. In the month of September, 1913, he wanted to enter into such an agreement, and preparatory to such an agreement he deposited Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 3,500 and one Tansa Municipal bond of the face value of Rs. 500. He handed over all these securities but one to the accused on behalf of the Bank on or about the 3rd September. One Government promissory note for Rs. 100 he gave the accused on the 5th. He produced the acknowledgement of that sum in the handwriting of the accused, written across his letter in which he asked the accused to receive the note. He was to give security to the extent of Rs. 5,000, and then the arrangement was to come into force. He did not receive a receipt for the securities of Rs. 3,900 which he gave the accused on or about the 3rd September. After depositing these securities he overdrew in his current account. He produced the pass book which shewed that on the 18th of September the account showed a credit balance of Rs. 2-10-2 in his favour. Since then there had been balances to his credit. About the end of September he found that the affairs of the Bank were not going on satisfactorily, so he changed his mind, and wanted his securities back. On or about the 27th September he saw the accused and asked for the return of his securities. The accused told him that the securities would be returned in a couple of days but he did not do so despite the complaintant's repeated requests. He received a letter from the accused dated the 2nd October, saying he would return the securities on the 6th, but he again failed to do so. The Bank went into liquidation on the 6th October.

AFTER THE LIQUIDATION.

On the 25th October last he wrote a letter to the agents of the Company setting out his case, and pointing out that they were criminally liable in not returning his securities, and stating further that he was advised to take proceedings against them, but would give them 48 hours for a satisfactory explanation. He received no reply. There was no entry in his current account showing that the money value of these securities were credited. In consequence of information received, he made enquiries at the Specie Bank, prior to writing the letter of the 25th October. Subsequently he lodged his complaint in the Court.

To the Magistrate, witness said that he did not authorise the accused to pledge his securities and not to credit the amount to his current account. He had a fixed account in the name of his son. He received 2½ per cent. per year on current accounts and paid 9 per cent. on overdrafts. He gave the securities blank because they were to be negotiated at the time of making the contract.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, complainant said that the contract was not complete, and he could not be allowed to overdraw. He admitted that on the 5th of September he overdraw to the extent of Rs. 1,197, and subsequently to Rs. 1,497, but he did not admit that the contract had come into operation, as that was a business account and the present overdraft was given on his personal security. He could not say whether there would have been two accounts. There was only one account. After giving the security of Rs. 5,000 he was allowed to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 7,500. He could not say how much he was allowed to overdraw on personal security. After he had paid the security of Rs. 5,000 the other arrangement was to come into force. He had no writing to this effect from the accused, and as the amount was not complete, he did not take a receipt. There was nobody present at the time he and the accused made their arrangement. The Rs. 1,497½ he overdraw was not on the securities he had deposited. If he had not repaid that amount, he thought the Bank would have been justified in operating on his security to that extent.

SECURITIES FOR SAFE CUSTODY.

These securities as given to the Bank were for safe custody and not to be operated upon till the amount reached Rs. 5,000. He would have endorsed them after the amount reached Rs .5,000. On or about the 3rd of September when he deposited the securities he had not the full security. If he had the full amount he would have entered into a contract. He was to give intimation a day before overdrawing his account, and he did not know two or three days prior what amount he would require, but the Bank was bound to honour his cheques to the extent of Rs. 7,500 under the arrangement. The account for January, 1913, opened with a balance of Rs. 5,336-9 in favour of the Bank which was made up of different sums overdrawn. He had also made deposits, and withdrawals after the time. At that time he had given the Bank a security of Rs. 5,000 in cash, which was credited to his fixed account, on which he received 6 per cent. interest. He was given credit for Rs. 5,000 on the 22nd May, 1913, in his current account transferred from his fixed deposit. He handed over the receipt of the deposit account duly endorsed. The interest on this Rs. 5,000 did not appear in the pass book, and witness thought he must have received it in cash.

Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar, a clerk in the employ of the Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Corporation, living in Girgaum, said in reply to Mr. Athvale that the accused was manager of the Bank till it went into liquidation. He produced a register of the Bombay Banking Company, recording important securities sent to other banks. On September, 15th, he found the promissory notes and the Tansa Municipal bond lodged with the Indian Specie Bank belonging to Mr. B. R. Soman, along with other securities, for Rs. 9 000. There was nothing in the Bank's books or papers to show when these securities belonging to Soman came into the possession of the Bombay Banking Corporation.

To the Magistrate he said he was employed by the Bombay Banking Corporation before it went into liquidation, and that there was a rush on the Bank in October, 1912, which was tided over by the Bank borrowing moneys from others, but it left the Bank in money difficulties. It closed its doors on the 7th October, as there was a rush on this and other banks and money could not be secured. He knew personally that the notes belonging to Mr Soman were placed with the Specie Bank along with other securities on the 15th September. Mr. Kothvale was manager of the Bank at the time.

Mr. Athvale said he would apply for summons to the liquidators of the Specie Bank and Bombay Banking Corporation to produce all documents in connection with the securities.

The hearing was then adjourned.

RANGOON RIVER TRAINING WORKS.

SIR H. ADAMSON ON THE SUCCESS OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

At the inauguration ceremony of the river training works at Seikgyi last evening His Honour Sir Harvey Adamson, in reply to the address of Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman of the Port Commissioners, referred to the project as being the largest effort to bridge a tidal river that had ever been successfully attempted in any country. The position had only to be stated in order to enable them to picture to themselves the tremendous catastrophe that threatened Rangoon. The port would have been silted up, and the town would have been left high and dry stranded on an alluvial plain and far removed from its natural artery of commerce. Rangoon with its enormous trade and no river at its door was inconceivable. No expenditure of money, however great, should have been grudged to prevent that unspeakable disaster. If the destruction had been allowed to go on, the problem would have changed from the training of the river to making a new port elsewhere, probably at some distance below Hastings Shoal. From time to time, since the constitution of the port authority in 1879, this impending destruction of the port had been a matter of discussion, but until Mr. Buchanan assumed charge of the destinies of the Port in 1901 no engineer was found courageous enough to face the possibility of failure in a diversion scheme for bridging the great tidal basin varying from half a mile to a mile in width with depths of water of 80 feet below the low water level, 20 feet range of tides and currents inflow and the ebb running four to six knots an hour. Mr. Buchanan examined the conditions and issued a preliminary report in 1903. Mr. Meik, a well-known expert on harbour and river works, accepted his conclusions. Eighteen months were employed in making a complete survey, accompanied by tidal observation and in December 1905 the scheme was prepared and presented to the Port Commissioners. The scheme was supported by the Local Government and in course of time reached the Government of India. At their instance a committee was appointed to consider it, presided over by Sir John Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation for India, with whom was associated the late J. H. Bell, expert on Indian rivers. The Committee issued its report in 1906 In it the principle of a training wall proposed by Mr. Buchanan was agreed to by all, but the experts differed as to the way in which it should be constructed. Mr Buchanan had recommended that it should be laid on mattresses. Sir John Benton's Committee recommended that it should be built on stone or laterite floor. A lengthy discussion ensued which lasted for four years. In the course of which Mr. Buchanan fortified his opinion by a foreign tour in which he studied on the spot river improved works of the United States and China, but he failed to convince the other side and so the controversy continued. His Honour then consulted his own chief engineer and came to the conclusion for what it was worth that the work was progressing on proper lines and that he should trust Mr. Buchanan the man on the spot. He represented these views to the Government of India and urged that there could be no progress until the controversy was brought to a peremptory conclusion. The Government of India accepted his views and sanctioned the estimated mattresses and since that time Mr. Buchanan had carried out his project without interference.

In conclusion, His Honour said a few words about the prospects of the ultimate success of this work. Projects of river training of such magnitude could rarely be predicated as certain of success. There were so many unknown and unknowable factors in play, that in best laid schemes of this nature there was always the risk of failure He thought it could safely be said to-day in respect of this work that the bogey of failure is a mere nightmare. Of the past it could be said with practical certainty that the work was firm and staunch and it had achieved its object, the largest of river training schemes in any country. His Honour ventured to predict that Mr. Buchanan emerged from this magnificent project with a name which would rank among the greatest of river engineers in the whole of the wide world.

THE PIONEER BANK

SHAREHOLDERS DECIDE TO CONTINUE.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Pioneer Bank with one dissentient decided to continue the working of the Bank after listening to speeches from Mr. Gajiwalla, the manager, and two of the directors. Mr. Gajiwalla explained the meeting what had happened in Court at the last hearing, and the decision of the Judge 7.

In pursuance of an order from the Court, the directors of the Pioneer Bank, Limited, a petition to wind up which is pending disposal in the High Court, convened an extraordinary meeting of its shareholders yesterday in order to ascertain their wishes regarding the continuance or the winding up of the Bank. Mr. Hiralal Kasanbhai, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided and about twenty shareholders were present.

At the outset Mr. Gajiwalla read a telegram from the managing agent of the Delhi branch of the Bank stating that the Delhi shareholders desired to continue the working of the Bank.

He then addressed the meeting. He said that he wished to acquaint the shareholders with some facts that had transpired after the last meeting, which had to be dissolved without transacting any business as Mr. Gulabchand, solicitor, had taken an objection that the meeting was not duly advertised in the press. As manager of the Bank he had told them all about the financial situation of the Bank, which he said was not worse having regard to the financial crisis. During the crisis many petitions for winding up several concerns were made and their Bank happened to be one of the victims. It the hands of an isolated gentleman holding ten shares. When the petition came up for argument before Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Gajiwalla continued, his lordship asked the petitioner's counsel under what section he had brought the petition that he did not see anything in the petition and he asked counsel what was behind the petition. He (the speaker) did not wish to labour this point any further as the petitioner did not wish to continue and his solicitors had sent them a draft of an order to be obtained from the Court on Saturday for the dismissal of the petition. Under these circumstances, he appealed to the shareholders to continue the working of the Bank, observing that the position would not be worse than before, whereas on the other hand, a winding up would bring huge loss by way of liquidator's costs and forced recoveries. He said that by a careful and judicious working of the Bank, there would be no room for lamentation and greatest care would be taken to protect the interests of the shareholders. He hoped that the shareholders would unanimously decide to continue the working of the Bank.

Babu Brijmohanlal asked whether with the Bank resuming business, the liability of the shareholders to pay Rs. 15 per share would also continue.

Mr. Gajiwalla said that the directors have considered this question and they were thinking of reducing the capital by making the face value of the share Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 25, and therefore, the future liability on each share would be Rs. 5 only, but that proposal would be placed before another extraordinary meeting of the shareholders. It was a matter which would have to be decided by the shareholders themselves and also the creditors.

DIRECTORS AND LOSSES.

Mr. Masurekar, another shareholder, remarked that during such critical times before asking them to pass a resolution for continuing the Bank, the Board ought to have brought forwards a definite scheme for its continuanc. This Bank had made losses from its very start and they should not come to this decision unless the Board guaranteed future losses. The shareholders had confidence in the chairman and they looked upon him for the safety of their money and he asked him to reconsider the whole question.

Mr. Gajiwalla said that the difficulty was that Mr. Justice Macleod had left the matter to the shareholders. The Judge had said that he would dismiss the petition unless a three-fourths majority would come before him for the winding up of the Bank and that majority could not be created and a compulsory winding up would by very costly. With regard to the directors guaranteeing losses, he said that that could not be done but the shareholders themselves could keep the closest watch on the working of the Bank.

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor then moved the following resolution: "That it is the desire of the shareholders of this Bank that it should continue its business and that it should not be wound up." In support of his proposition, Mr. Koor said that an institution like this could not be expected to give a dividend at the end of first year as it had to undergo preliminary expenses and other charges. The resolution was in the interests of the shareholders, and it was open to them to convene a meeting after six months for its winding up if they were dissatisfied with its working. His experience on the Board was that the directors were doing all that they possibly could do to promote their interests and for several months their directors had not cared to take their fees even. He was a big share-holder and he would not like to see his money wasted. If a chance was at all to be given, it was to be given that day and he said with some certainty that the Board would be able to overcome all its difficulties. The complaints about mismanagement had not been verified but he had brought resolutions in the Board and got them passed to remove all complaints. He conscientiously believed that much would be gained by continuing the Bank and he asked the shareholders to give them a chance to continue the Bank.

"CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS."

The proposal was duly seconded and the chairman in putting it to the vote invited Mr. Masurekar to join the Board instead of asking the directors to guarantee the losses. A general meeting, he said, would be held within a couple of months and if the shareholders were dissatisfied with the present Board, they could appoint their own directors at that meeting. He had put his Rs. 50,000 in this Bank and he certainly would not have put the money there if the Bank was a rotten concern. Then, again the directors had curtailed all expenses. They had vacated from the old premises and saved Rs. 200 per month in rent. Their manager, it was true, was paid Rs. 500, but even in the smallest Bank a manager's pay was not less than Rs. 1,000 a month. However, their manager was willing to work on the agency system, but that proposal would have to be placed before a general meeting of shareholders and until then the directors could not force it on him. In the branches they had started the agency system and abolished the managerships.

The proposition was then passed, only one shareholder voting against it.

EVILS OF MARRIAGE DOWRY.

YOUNG BENGAL TAKING VOWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The wave of enthusiasm caused amongst the Hindus of Bengal by the respectable Brahmin girl, Snehalata, who killed herself to save her father from ruin over her marriage expenses is still rising. Articles continue to appear in all the newspapers here, and meetings will be held to-day at Benares, Muzaffarpur and Daulatpur. Besides at another large gathering yesterday in College Square, Calcutta, vows were taken by large numbers of young men. A pathetic letter from Snehalata to her parents is also being widely published.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The "Indian Daily News" mentions the name of Dr. Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari to succeed Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

DELHI OUTRAGE.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The "Empire" learns that a special officer of the Delhi C. I. D. is at present in Calcutta, in connection with the Delhi outrage and that sensational developments are likely to take place in regard to the attempt on the Viceroy's life.

AGA KHAN'S DEPARTURE FROM RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

His Highness the Aga Khan sails to-day by the steamer, Leicestershire for Marseilles. He was present last evening at the river training inauguration ceremony and the previous evening he was "At Home" at his temporary residence Brightlands when a large gathering including the Lieutenant-Governor and party from the Government House was present.

HOOGHLY RIVER DACOITY.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

Late on Saturday night a serious riot took place on the river Hooghly near Sibpur in which two police officers had a very narrow escape from an angry mob. On receiving information that some bales of piecegoods belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, were being taken away by the river dacoits, Superintendent Boyles, with a European Sergeant and several constables went to the spot and they were attacked by the dacoits and bud mashes numbering fifty. A fight ensued when lathis were freely used and Mr. Boyles had to draw out a revolver and fire in the air to frighten the rioters. In the course of the fight one man was killed and several wounded The police recovered some stolen articles.

LORD PENTLAND.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT KODAIKANAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

His Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras performed the interesting ceremony at Kodaikanal yesterday, when he cut the first sod of the St. George's houses for the domiciled community.

NO FURTHER FRONTIER RAIDS REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

No further raids by Bunerwals or Utman Khel have occurred. Military and police precautions are being maintained and the passes are closely watched.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Karachi Municipality and its President.

"Sind Observer".—On last Friday evening the resolution proposed by Mr. Achalsing Advani was put to the vote and lost by the substantial majority of 23 votes to 9. The text of the resolution is by this time familiar to all members of the public interested in Municipal affairs. That it was lost causes us no great surprise. The first point we would draw our readers' attention to is this:—whilst there would seem to have been some difference of opinion between elected members, the nominated members voted solid for the President. We have every reason to believe that the minds of many of these members had been previously made up for them by a high official; we have every reason to believe moreover that they were practically compelled to go into the council chamber whatever their inclinations might have been. We know also that if left to themselves many nominated members would have supported the motion. We consider it our duty to draw the public's attention to these facts in order to help them to come to a right conclusion on this subject. With regard to the elected members also a great compaign of convassing was carried on by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai's supporters, aided materially by a certain Government servant who is also a member of the Municipality and whose dignity is evidently nothing to his spirit of partisanship. In one case a certain prominent Mahomedan gentlemen had expressed himself strongly in favour of the resolution. So great was the pressure brought to bear upon him by the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai's friends that on the day before the first hearing of the debate he left for Hyderabad. He was actually about to return on the Thursday when he received a telegram announcing that the debate was adjourned to Friday. The gentleman in question remained! In another case a prominent Hindu gentleman was so pressed, one might say harried, that he voted against the motion, though in fact he had expressed his strong approval of it. The public will thus have no difficulty in seeing that the supporters of the resolution were severely handicapped.

Confessions.

"The Parsi".—In England the police do not rely upon confessions; as a rule they do not want them and would rather do without them. Yet they obtain convictions. So it would be in India once they were shut off from this easy road to getting them." Mr. Justice Beaman rightly recommends that no reliance ought to be placed on the so-called safeguards. It is needless, he says, to dwell on the farce which is gone through before the third class magistrate intended to guarantee the voluntariness of confessions. Every one knows that it is a farce and that it guarantees nothing. An outspoken expression of opinion of this kind is quite characteristic of Mr. Justice Beaman, and he has earned the gratitude of all lovers of purity of criminal justice in India for his free frank and able minute.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE TO KARACHI.

PORT TRUST'S PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 18.

The Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust has placed before the Board the reports of the Chief Engineer and the Port Officer as regards the steps necessary to provide for a direct weekly mail service to and from Karachi, and has urged that the Government should be addressed on the subject.

The Chairman further says: "Moreover, irrespective of the direct mail service question we have to consider the effect of the deepening of the Suez canal now progressing. The Canal is working up to a depth of 36 ft. and this means that vessels of much greater draught than at present (29ft. is now the minium) will in the course of a few years be passing through the Canal. The record draught of a vessel leaving Karachi is 29 ft. 1 inch, but a vessel could not lie at the wharf berth drawing so much without touching bottom except for a short period at high tide."

The Board have accepted the Chairman's suggestion.

I. S. M. D. OFFICERS' PAY ATTACHED

"NOT OFFICERS OF REGULAR FORCES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

Judgement has been delivered by a bench of the Judicial Commissioneer's Court in appeal from the order obtained by Messrs. Murray and C., Ltd., against two officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attaching half their salary.

The Judicial Commissioneers held that the judgement debtors although public officers for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, were not officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces for the purposes of section 136 of the Army Act, and that their pay being drawn from the revenues of the Government of India was liable to attachment.

The appeals were accordingly dismissed with costs.

To uninitiated people the extent of the commercial relations between Java and British India, would come as a surprise. In the matter of that important Javanese industry—sugar—the Indian Empire in one of the greatest customers. From April to September inclusive of 1913, India, received from Java 5,411,502 cwts. of sugar as compared with 4,786,679 during the same months of 1912. It may be added that the next largest consignment of sugar reached Indian from Mauritius, the figures being 709 248 cwts. There are reasons to believe (says the "Gazette de Holland") that there will be still another considerable increase, this year in the export of Java sugar to British India.

GERMANY OF TO-DAY.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S BOOK.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Prince von Bulow's book on "Imperial Germany" has been published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. Among the most interesting passages in the ex-Chancellor's volume are the following:—

The South-west African rising marked a crisis in our colonial policy, but also a change for the better. By reorganising the colonial administration, by transforming the Colonial Department of the Foreign Ministry into an independent Imperial Ministry, and above all by arousing a lively comprehension of our tasks and aims in the colonies, we succeeded at last, during the tenure of office of the Secretary of State Herr Dernburg, in getting our colonial policy off the dead centre.

A conflict between Germany and England would be a great misfortune for both countries, for Europe, and for mankind in general.

Ever since the day when I undertook the affairs of the Foreign Office I have been convinced that such a conflict would never come to pass (1) if we built a fleet which could not be attacked without very grave risk to the attacking party; (2) if we did not, beyond that, indulge in undue and unlimited shipbuilding and armaments, and did not overtreat our marine editor; (3) if we allowed no power to injure our reputation or our dignity; (4) if we allowed nothing to make an irremediable breach between us and England. That is why I always repelled any impertinent attack which was likely to hurt our feelings as a nation, from whatever quarter it came, but resisted all temptations to interfere in the Boer war, as it would have dealt English self-esteem a wound that would not heal; and (5) if we kept calm and cool and neither injured England nor ran after her.

The fact that the danger of an armed conflict between England and Germany seemed very imminent in the summer of 1911 by no means indicates that the struggle is only postponed, and not terminated.

If, on the one hand, there are opposing interests in Germany and England, on the other they have very vital interests in common. And, in truth, the danger to English supremacy at sea . . . and sea power belongs only to the sphere of possibilities—or rather of imagination—and not to the realm of tangible realities.

All Germany to-day is imbued with the idea of the necessity of having a navy. From the most pronounced agrarians among the Conservatives to the extreme wing of the democracy, there is no radical opposition to German naval policy.

Our relations with England require particularly firm and steady handling. We desire amicable and even friendly relations with England, but we are not afraid of hostile ones.

In the course of her great world policy England has hardly found any Great Power bar her way, less often than the German Empire. This fact has not escaped the English in spite of their anxiety about the German navy.

FRANCE.

France would attack us if she thought she were strong enough; England would only do so if she thought she could not defend her vital economic and political interests agains Germany except by force.

When we consider our relations with France we must not forget that she is unappeased. So far as man can tell, the ultimate aim of French policy for many years to come will be to create the necessary conditions, which to-day are still wanting, for a settlement with Germany with good prospects of success. If we soberly realise this truth we shall be able to adopt a proper attitude towards France. Indignant tirades against the incorrigibility of the French are in very bad taste, as are futile attempts to propitiate them. The German "Michel" has no need again and again to approach the coy beauty with flowers in his hand; her gaze is rivited on the Vosges. Only an acceptance of the irrevocability of the loss of 1871 can accustom France finally and without restriction to the state of affairs fixed in the Peace of Frankfurt.

HOME POLICY.

It is one of the German's greatest political virtues that discipline is bred in his bone. But the Social Democrats make use of this virtue. Only in a State where the people are used to discipline, where they have learnt to obey unquestioningly in the army, and where they feel the rigid regulations of the administrative machinery daily and hourly, could a party organisation of such size and solidarity as that of the Social Democrats come into being . . . No nation in the world possesses, or has ever possessed, a like or even a similar party organisation.

GONDAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Monghibhai Girls' High School, Gondal, took place on Saturday last. His Highness the Thakur Saheb and Princesses Lailaba and Bakunvarba were present. Princess Lailaba, who is an ex-student of the school, distributed the prizes and in doing so congratulated Miss Mani Bhimji, as a student of the school as the first Kathiadwadi girl to pass an university examination.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, has passed a resolution affirming the desirability of associating Indians in the directorate of the Bank of Madras. The absence of even one Indian on the Board of Directors, ever since the Bank was established, in a striking feature of it. The Bank of Bombay has two Indians on the Board of Directors, and the Calcutta Bank had two Indians at one time. The majority of the investors in the Bank of Madras are Indians, and a large number of Indian merchants have extensive dealings with it.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

JAFFER REFUSED BAIL BY HIGH COURT.

EVIDENCE OF BARODA DIRECTOR.

"SIMPLY SAT AT BOARD'S MEETINGS."

The High Court, yesterday, refused the application for bail made on behalf of Jaffer Jussub.

In the Police Court further evidence was recorded in the case in which Jaffer alone stands charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 70,000.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said that the accused did not report to the Board that the credit of Rs. 75,000 given by them to Hassan Brothers was exhausted.

Mr. Hiralal Chotalal Shroff, a Director, said that he signed the books without knowing their contents as he did not understand the English language and he relied upon what he was told. He added that he simply sat at the Directors' meetings.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared with Mr. S. G. Velinkar, on instructions from Mr. Framroze Mehta, of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal, and applied for an order releasing Jaffer Joosub, on bail in both the cases pending against him in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to oppose the application.

Mr. Inverarity said that he would not read to the Court the first part of the petition as it dealt with the merits of the case and he believed that their Lordships would not go into the merits of the two cases. He, however, wished to state with regard to the merits that his client had a perfectly good answer to all the charges.

Counsel then read the latter part of the petition and commented on it. It was stated in the petition that since the closing of the Bank, the accused had not been personally allowed to take inspection of the books, papers, etc., that he had applied to the Chamber Judge for the same before his public examination, but his application was refused. Unless he was released on bail, the applicant said, and allowed a full and free inspection he would not be in a position to instruct his legal advisers and expert witnesses for the purposes of his defence.

Mr. Inverarity said that since the cases had commenced in the Magistrate's Court, in one case only over 66 exhibits had been put in, and the originals were taken away from the Court, copies having been substituted in their place. No opportunity was therefore available to his client to take inspection of the books though it was absolutely necessary for his case.

Mr. Inverarity then continued to read the petition, which stated that their Lordships had been pleased to release the second and third accused on bail and he prayed that the same indulgence might be granted to him, adding that since that order the third accused had been discharged by the magistrate on the application of the Public Prosecutor notwithstanding the protest of counsel for the first and second accused.

GROUND OF ILL-HEALTH.

Continuing, the petitioner stated that he had now been in jail for about two months and that he was suffering from hydrocele and hematocele for the last three or four years; that he had lost nine or ten pounds in weight since he had been put in jail and that confinement was severely telling upon his health; that he was feeling pain in his chest and suffering from fever and was under medical treatment in jail; that upto the 10th instant, he was being given medicine in jail, but since then he had to attend the Police Court for his cases and it was not practicable for him to take medicine as he was removed to the Police Court at 10 o'clock in the morning and taken back to jail at 6 p.m., and the jail regulations did not permit an accused person to take medicine with him to Court and he had, therefore, to pull on without food and medicine, as a result of which his health was severely affected and was growing worse every day; that he apprehended that if he was kept in jail, his health would be completely shattered and he would be unable to defend himself when the trial came off; and that from the nature of the charges, it was essential that he should be present when his attorneys took inspection.

In this petition, Mr. Inverarity submitted, very strong grounds were made out for releasing the accused on bail. There was no suspecion whatever, he said, that this Khoja would not stand his trial and would not be forthcoming, which really was the reason for not admitting a man to bail.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPPOSITION.

The Advocate-General, in opposing the application, said that the accused in this case stood on quite a different footing from either Mistry or Aranaha. Two charges were preferred against Jaffer and both were non-bailable. One was for abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9,000 and the other of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 70,000 and the grounds put forward on his behalf had no foundation at all. Very few of the exhibits put in in Court had been removed and in any event, the solicitors appearing for him could have full inspection of any of the exhibits they required to have inspection of.

Mr. Justice Heaton: The applicant wants facilities given to him to instruct his solicitors personally.

The Advocate-General: My first answer to that is that the Magistrate has intimated that he will not try the case, but that he intends to commit the case to the Sessions, and therefore the question of inspection has not arisen yet.

However, the Advocate-General continuing said, as a matter of fact the accused was brought to the police court every morning and his case not taken up till the afternoon and he had an opportunity of personally instructing his attorneys and taking inspection. He was further prepared to give an undertaking that any books removed from the Court would be taken back on the morning of the day fixed for the next hearing. The accused was charged with a very very grave offence indeed and he submitted that he should not be released on bail.

With regard to the other ground, namely, of being unable to take medicine, Counsel said that he had no control over the jail authorities, but he would see that this facility would be given and the Public Prosecutor would write to the medical officer of the jail and the jail authorities, if necessary, in the matter.

Mr. Inverarity, in reply, said that the first charge of Rs. 9,000 was a trumpery charge. It was alleged that his client cheated the directors and get a dividend declared but his client's share in that dividend was only Rs. 50. With regard to inspection, Counsel said that it could not be confined to the exhibits only, but they wanted to go through other books too. Then no suggestion was made that his client would not be present at the trial and what possible harm could there be in letting out the accused on bail when special circumstances of this kind existed?

THE APPLICATION REJECTED.

In disposing of the application Mr. Justice Heaton said: We think that after what the learned Advocate-General has said there would be no difficulty about giving reasonable facilities to the applicant to take such medicine as would be necessary and also for him to see all those documents which it is essential that he should see for the purposes of his defence. That being so we see at present none of those special circumstances which it would be necessary to show to exist in order to justify us in releasing the applicant on bail. We, therefore, decline to accede to this present application.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was recalled. Examined by Mr. Nicholson, he said he was Chairman of the meeting of the Directors held on the 17th December, 1912. At that meeting business of various kinds, hundi and loan was put through and sanctioned. A loan of Rs. 75,000 was made to Hussan Brothers and Mahomedbhai Khairaj on a promissory note. The note was not produced then, nor was the Sub-Committee's book. Witness was shown the rough minutes which were before the meeting in question. He could not say whether they were in the accused's handwriting. As each matter of business was put through witness initialled it. He had before him the minutes, in which it was mentioned that the loan referred to above had been made and sanction was asked for. Generally they asked the accused at the meetings about the loans. He did not know who Hassan Brothers were. He did not know of Mahomedbhai Khairaj except by hearsay.

THE DIRECTORS' MEETINGS.

Witness further said that this and other loans were initialled by him, showing that the business had come before the meeting. The rough minutes were then copied out and confirmed at the next meeting and then signed by him. The next meeting was held on the 11th January, 1913, when a loan of Rs. 40,000 was made to Hassan Brothers and Mahomedbhoy Nensey on a pro-note. He initialled each business as put through, as Chairman of the meeting. The minutes of the Sub-Committee were never brought before these meetings. The minutes of this meeting were put before the meeting held in January, 1913 and they confirmed the proceedings of the previous meeting. The accused did not report that the credit of Rs. 75,000 given on the 17th December had been exhausted. This was as a rule never reported to the Board. The Board had nothing to do with the private accounts of persons. The manager had to do with them. If they had known that the credit of Rs. 75,000 had been exhausted within a month they would not have made the subsequent loan of Rs. 40,000. Even under ordinary circumstances they would not have passed the second loan within such a short time. No books were put before the Board showing how accounts stood when these loans were being considered. As far as he (the witness) knew the Bank kept no confidential books regarding the accounts of parties. The manager never brought such books to the notice of the Directors. The latter had reliance on the manager and the Sub-Committee.

COULD NEITHER WRITE NOR READ ENGLISH.

Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff, one of the Directors, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he had been a Director of the Credit Bank. He could neither write nor read English. He came to know Jaffer through the latter's brother Karmali who lived at Baroda. He happened to go to Jaffer's office with Karmali, where the accused saw him and asked him to be a Director.

He (the witness) was told that he would get interest and fees every month. He used to get Rs. 60 per month as fees instead of Rs. 120 which he was first told he would get. He had already bought 100 shares and bought 400 more subsequently. He was at Baroda then and he knew when there was going to be a meeting through notices sent to him. He had never done a Director's business before. The business at the meeting of the Directors of the Bank was conducted in English, which he did not understand. When he wanted explanations he asked the Chairman. He did not know that he was put on the Sub-Committee. Witness was shown his signature in a book, but he did not know what the contents were. He was told his signature was required about the business done by the Bank and he relied upon what he was told. A clerk used to bring the book and the accused used to ask him to sign it. Before he signed nobody explained to him what the contents, which were in English, were. He knew neither Hassan Brothers nor Mahomedbhoy Nensy. He did not know that a loan of Rs. 40,000 was made to them. He simply signed the contents, not turning the page over to see what they were. Witness was shown his three signatures in the book of the Sub-Committee. These signatures he said he had put without understanding the contents. He used to stop in Bombay at the most for one day. He had never attended a Sub-Committee meeting. He used to sign only at the Directors' meetings after they were over. He knew Tricumrai, a Director. The latter and witness never went to the Bank apart from the other Directors. No business was put before them two at any time. He never had conversation with the accused at any time. The accused knew that he (the witness) did not know English because he signed in Gujerati.

The witness was then cross-examined.

Mr. Velinker: What did you do at the Directors' meetings?

The Witness: I used to simply sit there.

HOW LONG THE MEETINGS LASTED.

The witness further said these meetings lasted about ten minutes, and sometimes more. Before he attended, he did not know what was going to happen there. Nor did he know what had happened at the meetings, after they were over, as he knew no English. He might have asked the Chairman or another Director about something once but he did not remember what it was about. He had been a Director for three years. At some meetings he might have asked questions and might have known what had happened. But he did not know what happened at most of the meetings. He did not know what his responsibilities were as a Director. When he bought the shares, the accused never told him what his responsibilities were. For the last few months he (the witness) had acted as one of the Directors of the Baroda Tramway Company.

His Worship: Is the business at the Directors' meetings there conducted in English?

The Witness: Yes. (Laughter.)

His Worship: Are your services as valuable there as they were to the Credit Bank?

The Witness: They have very few meetings there.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that when he wanted explanations he used to ask the Chairman and not the accused. When the accused asked him to sign the book, it did not strike him that he should ask him. He relied upon him. He thought, when he signed, that it was the ordinary moneylending of the Bank. He never knew this book contained loan matters. The accused told him it was for the business carried on in the Bank, and he (the witness) signed it without making any inquiry. He (the witness) seldom missed the Directors' meetings and he got his fees.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, the witness said he did not get fees for meetings which he had not attended. Karmali, the accused's brother, was manager of the Baroda Tramways' Company.

MOTOR CAR TRANSACTION.

Keshavlal L. Shah, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he knew the accused and the Hassan Brothers. He was an insolvent now. He was formerly proprietor of the Orient Motor Car and Electric Company. He had sold a Fiat car to the accused and the account was made in the name of Hassan Brothers. He went to the accused for payment of the car, and the latter called Ahmed and instructed him to pay him (the witness) cheques, which were given. They were signed by Hassan Brothers, but the accused did not give any reason why they were signed by them. The accused paid for the petrol supplied to him. Once or twice witness saw the Hassan Brothers in the car, which was however mostly used by the accused and kept in his bungalow. The repairs to the car were done at the accused's expense. Once or twice witness supplied a driver at the accused's expense.

S. Goonevrek, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said in September last he was manager of the French Motor Car Company. In that month he sold a Berliet car for Rs. 6,250 to the accused, who paid a cheque on the Credit Bank for Rs. 3,750 and gave a Fiat car in exchange for the balance.

Further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For consent decree.

88-13—Unwalla P & P Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein & anr. Jehangir M K.

176-14—Jehangir M & S Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomedbhai Gulam Hoosein and anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

963-12—Captain & V Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm v. The B B & C I Ry Co Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

560-11—Payne & Co Mathurdas Kallanji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Verchand and anr. Shamrao M & H.

740-13—Jamsetji R and D (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub and ors. Raghavya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Hormusji Bilimoria M B Chothia Pestonji R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr..

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabhai widow & ors. D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & Co Little & Co Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Paybe & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandoaji v. Govind Bettoni and anr. Bick M E & Co.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED CANTONMENT TENURE

CASE REMANDED TO DISTRICT COURT

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BHIMAVABAI IRAYA v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, District Judge of Sholapur, who dismissed the suit of the plaintiff-appellant with costs.

The plaintiff-appellant stated that the property in suit was acquired by gift by her, and she and her predecessors in title had been in possession and enjoyment thereof as owners for more than 60 years. The buildings were and have been in existence long before the introduction of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and neither rent nor building rates were assessed thereon either at the original survey settlement in 1841 or at the two successive revision surveys in 1871 and 1894. Troops were stationed within the limits of the fort and cantonment of Sholapur during the years 1819 to 1871 and though cantonment limits were fixed and refixed by the Government for the convenience of the cantonment authorities and for the purpose of the administration of cantonment affairs, private rights in property remained unaffected thereunder. The Secretary of State for India served upon the plaintiff two notices under the signature of the Mamlatdar of Sholapur informing her that under the Land Revenue Code the plaint property had been assessed at Rs. 40 per acre annually from the year 1910-11, and that the said rate of assessment would not remain in force for more than 50 years provided the land remained unresumed by the Government during that period and also that the land though assessed for rent equal in amount to the survey rate was not subject to the operation of the survey settlement. that the land was held under Government tenure and was liable to be assessed at Rs. 40 per acre, and that the property in suit being still held under that tenure was liable to be resumed at any time and if not resumed the rate of assessment, *viz.*, Rs. 40 per acre, would not remain in operation for more than 50 years. The plaintiff denied the allegations and the assertion of the defendant's right made in the notices, and filed the present suit. The plaintiff prayed that the notices should be declared to be *ultra vires* and illegal and both the assessment and the rent sought to be imposed thereunder were *ultra vires* and illegal. She also prayed that is should be declared that the plaintiff is and has become the owner of the property in suit, and that the property is not liable to be resumed and that the defendant was estopped from raising the plea that the plaintiff was not the owner thereof.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The defendant, the Secretary of State for India in Council, in his written statement stated that the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the suit was barred under Section 11 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876, in that the plaint did not show that the plaintiff preferred any appeal against the Collector's orders imposing the assessment in question to the superior revenue authorities under Sections 203 and 204 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879. The jurisdiction of the Court to deal with the question of assessment was barred under Section 4 (Clauses b and f), of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, of 1876. The plaintiff did not hold the land in suit as owner and the defendant denied that the site was not liable to resumption or that it was not subject to assessment. The real facts were that shortly after the District of Sholapur became part of British India in 1818, a military cantonment was established at Sholapur, and the land in suit with certain other lands was duly included in the cantonment limits which were sanctioned by Government in the year 1821. The holders, if any, were evicted and compensated for their rights according to the rules and regulations then in force, which latter contained a clear direction in Section 21 that within the limits of cantonments private property was not to be included. The lands included in the cantonment became accordingly the property of Government. Some of the lands were, after their inclusion in the contonment granted on contonment tenure to military officers for the purpose of erecting bungalows for their residence. The land in suit was accordingly granted to Lieutenant Bellasis between 1821-1830. In 1880 the cantonment was abolished and the lands then included therein which comprised the land in suit were transferred to the civil authorities. In 1897 a special enquiry was started regarding the tenure of the land in the old cantonment of Sholapur. In 1904 Government introduced a second revision settlement into the taluka of Sholapur, but the land in suit was not included in that settlement as it formed part of old survey, which was treated in the revenue accounts of the town as revenue waste number assigned for grazing. On completion of the enquiry started in 1897 into the tenure of lands, Government, by Government Resolution No. 8891, directed that a special building assessment should be levied in respect of the lands which were used and enclosed as building sites and were liable to such assessment. Notices were accordingly ordered to be issued by the Collector calling upon the plaintiff to pay the assessment fixed and intimating to her the tenure on which she held the land. Therefore the defendant pleaded that the military officers who first occupied the land in suit held it on cantonment tenure, and the plaintiff accordingly held it on the same tenure. The land was liable to resumption at the pleasure of Government. The cause of action with regard to the existence of private rights, if any, to the land in suit, accrued in 1821 when the land was included in cantonment limits. The suit, so far as it related thereto, was time-barred. It was accordingly pleaded that the notices complained of in the plaint and the assessment mentioned therein were proper and legal. The defendant therefore prayed that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed with costs.

The District Judge raised the issues, whether the claim was barred under the provisions of section 11 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act; and whether the jurisdiction of the Court to deal with the question of assessment of the plaint property was barred by the provisions of section 4, clauses (b) and (f) of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act? He decided the first issue in the negative and the second issue in the affirmative.

INTENDED RESUMPTION.

Mr. Shortt on behalf of the appellant, contended that the District Judge had erred in misconceiving the nature of the reliefs asked for in the plaint. The Lower Court was wrong in construing clause (b) and (f) of section 4 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act X of 1876. The Lower Court had erred in construing the notice Ex. 18, as to the intended resumption of the land in suit by the Government.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel remanded the case to the District Court to determine the following issues:—Whether the lands are held as contended by the Government, upon the cantonment tenure; and whether the Government are not estopped from asserting such tenure as against the plaintiff.

Mr. Shortt, with Mr. Mulgaoker, appeared on behalf of the appellant.

The Advocate-General and the Government Peader appeared on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

ALL INDIA AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS

LORD HARDINGE POLICE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

To-day was the Viceregal day at the All India Ambulance Competitions, as not only were both the trophies competed for are presented by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, but the camp was visited by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. The competition commenced promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning. The entries for the Lord Hardinge Police Ambulance Challenge Shield, were remarkably numerous, as no fewer than twenty-four teams competed; and when it is remembered that each police district was only allowed to send in one team and that teams came from all provinces, it will be at once realised that the competitors were very representative of the police forces of the Indian Empire. As yesterday the standard of training attained was remarkably high, and not one of the teams scored less than 70 per cent. of the possible marks. The Shield was won by the Lucknow District Police team with a score of 894 out of a possible thousand. The Cawnpore Police were a singularly good second as they scored only six less marks than the winners. The following teams scored over 80 per cent. of the marks: Lucknow, Cawnpore, Moradabad, Agra, Dera Ismail Khan, the Police Training School, Phillaur, Government Railway Police "B" Section, Lucknow, Allahabad, Peshawar, Rae Barelli and Unao. No fewer than seven of the individual competitors scored full marks and tied for the honor of being the best individual competitor of the competition. These seven were subjected in accordance with the rules of the competition to a further and uniform test by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, C.I.E., the moderator, with the result that Constable Harichar Bux, of the winning team, was adjudged the best individual competitor and Consstable Ram Nath, of the Mordabad Police, had the honor of the second best man.

It was very interesting to note the amazing way in which the work of the St. John Ambulance has caught on with the Indian community. It is the proudest boast of the Indian Branch that it is essentially an Indian Society for the benefit of India and the Indian peoples, and no fuller justification of this could be found than in the present competitions. As although there were Europeans and English-Speaking officers and men in many of the teams, the winners are all men who know no English and one of them does not even write in the vernacular.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge who is the Lady President of the Association in India, accompanied by Colonel Sir James Roberts and Captain Astor, A.D.C., visited the camp at twelve noon and remained for about an hour. Her Excellency visited the drill arenas and remained for a considerable time witnessing the tests and expressed her great interest in the work and her gratification at the practical nature of the tests. Her Excellency warmly congratulated Major Blackham, C.I.E., on the remarkable success of the competition and the excellent arrangements for the competitions.

LADY HARDINGE CHALLENGE BOWL.

Her Excellency was of course specially interested in the competition for her own challenge bowl which she presented as a thankoffering for the services of the St. John Ambulance on 23rd December, 1912. This competition attracted no less than twenty-seven competitors, including three Indian ladies from the most distant parts of India. The Judges were Sir James Roberts, Major Davis, R.A.M.C., from Meerut and Dr. Nunan, a civil medical practitioner, from Bombay. The competition was exceedingly keen, but Mrs. Gilbert Walker the wife of Dr. Gilbert Walker, C.I.E., Director-General of Observatories, carried off the trophy with 220 marks out of a possible 250. Mrs. Gilbert Walker receives a miniature silver bowl and keeps the Lady Hardinge challenge bowl for a year. Mrs. Henry, the wife of the Deputy Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla, and Mrs. Harvey, of Calcutta, tied for the second place. Both of these ladies will receive a silver medal. Mrs. Atkinson, the wife of the Principal of the Thomson College, Roorkee, and Mrs. Cottle, Lady Superintendent of the Calcutta Nursing Division, tied for third place. Both of these ladies will receive a bronze medal.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has signified her intention of presenting the trophies and medals to the winners. The two trophies presented by His Majesty the King-Emperor to encourage ambulance work o nthe railways and amongst volunteers in India will be competed for to-morrow. The conference of representatives of various railways and volunteer corps interested in ambulance work, will be held in the officers' mess of the ambulance camp at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the last day of the competitions.

THE BHULESHWAR FIRE.

ALLEGATIONS OF DELAY IN SUPPLY OF WATER.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has issued the following press note, denying that there was undue delay in the supply of water at the time of the fire that occurred at Bhuleswar in the early morning of February 6.

In connection with the most regrettable loss of life in the fire that occurred at Bhuleshwar in the early morning of February 6th certain statements to the effect that there was undue delay in the supply of water have been made by irresponsible persons and have been given some currency by a section of the local press. In order to allay any apprehensions to which such statements might, if uncontradicted, give rise, the Acting Municipal Commissioner desires to make public the following facts, which after careful enquiry, have been established by uncontrovertible proofs:—

(1) The records of the Bombay Telephone Company show that the Hydraulic Engineer was officially informed of the fire at 3-56 a.m., Bombay Time. The first alarm was given by telephone as nearly as can be proved at 3-53 a.m.

(2) On the reservoir at Bhandarwada there is an automatic level recorder designed to show exactly when supplies are taken from the reservoir, while in various parts of the town there are pressure gauges which record continuously and automatically the pressure of the water in the mains at the places where they are located. All these gauges are locked and sealed and any attempt to tamper with them would be at once detected as the records would not be continuous. The only possibility of discrepancy or error lies in the clocks attached to them being a few minutes fast or slow—though due care is taken to ensure that they shall be as correct as possible.

(3) The automatic level recorder for the Bhandarwada reservoir shows that the sluices were fully opened a few minutes before 4 a.m., on the morning of 6th instant. The mains fed from the 48 in. outlet valve at Bhandarwada are always charged with water as the outlet valve in question is not water-tight. Consequently pressure all along these mains is produced immediately the valve is opened.

(4) The pressure gauge indicating the pressure of water available in the principal main near the scene of the fire is that at the J. J. Hospital. The record of this gauge shows that there was an immediate increase from low pressure to full pressure shortly before 4 a.m.

(5) The record for the 18 in. Tansa supply main at Grant Road Shows that a similar jump in the pressure took place exactly at 4 a.m.

(6) The exact site of the fire was not known at first, but as soon as it was known all the mains which were not connected with its immediate vicinity were closed in order to concentrate the pressure.

(7) The log-books of the Department fully corroborate the automatic records as do also the reports of the firemen in charge of the engines that arrived first on the scene.

With our existing water supply, a few minutes must always occur before pressure can be obtained at the scene of a fire, and these minutes may easily seem long to those who are present and see their fellow-creatures on the verge of death: but in the case in question it is proved conclusively that all that was humanly possible was done to make water available at the earliest possible moment.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Municipal Standing Committee at its yesterday's meeting considered the return of fires in the city for the week ending the 7th instant.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta inquired if it was an accurate statement that the water at the time of the Bhuleshwar fire was received within five minutes of the call.

The Commissioner said it was accurate. The Telephone Office kept a record which showed that the call was received at 3-53 a.m., and the water was used from the main at 3-55 a.m. There was an automatic recorder near the J. J. Hospital, which showed the correct time at which water was turned and it was a machine which could not be tampered with.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna said these reports about water not being available soon, were very much exaggerated.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia inquired why nets had not been used on the occasion.

The Commissioner said that in no case was a person, who was visible to the Fire Brigade, not rescued. Some of the inmates of the house jumped from a window on to a flat roof. The distance to be covered was from 2½ to 3 feet and no person in his senses could have failed to make the jump with safety. But it was dark and they must have missed the footing. The ladders were used. He was going to make a detailed report about the fire.

The return of the fires was recorded.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The scheme for the establishment of the zoological survey is now before the Government of India. The Board of Scientific Advice viewed the constitution of such a survey with sympathy. They agreed, in a general way with the proposals submitted, but thought that in the event of such a scheme maturing stress should be laid on the relations which were to subsist between the Directorship of the Survey, the Superintendentship of the Museum, and the Secretaryship to the Trustees. They did not consider it desirable to lay down as a fixed principle that the Director of the Zoological Survey in particular should continue to be Secretary to the Trustees or Superintendent of the Indian Museum, though he should necessarily in the opinion of the Board be in charge of the zoological collections of the Museum.

THE INTEGRITY OF TURKEY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reply to your very pointed question "What has become of the integrity of Turkey's Asiatic possessions?" while discussing the recent decision of the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands, is very plain, simple and easy though it requires an elaborate marshalling of historical facts and events of the last forty years affecting the Turkish Empire. One who is acquainted with these historical facts and events is inclined to believe and rightly to believe that the Powers' idea or conception of Turkey's integrity was and still continues to be highly vaporous and apt to be evaporated by the slightest heat. It is questionable whether the Concert had ever *bona fide* entertained the slightest idea of preserving the integrity of the Turkish Empire. Nay, it is even doubtful whether the Concert ever made an honest attempt to preserve the integrity of Turkey or the Moslem Empire at large. Reading by the light of events during the last forty years,—events affecting the Mahommadan Empire throughout the world, the majority of us are constrained to think that the European Concert by throwing dust into the eyes of the people by her enchanting phrase of "preserving the integrity of Turkey and the Moslem dominions," has in reality followed the policy of "grab" and directly or indirectly helped the policy of aggression over that helpless Empire. This is also true in the case of minor independent but helpless states.

It is much to be regretted that such a policy was initiated by Great Britain by her fatal Cyprus Convention, entered into secretly with Turkey only a month prior to the meeting of the great European Congress of 1878 at Berlin, which assembled to determine the fate of European Turkey. The events that followed the disclosure of Disraeli's secret convention of Cyprus will never be forgotten. As a compensation for her acquisition of Cyprus, England acquiesed in France occupying Tunis at the first opportunity without the former's opposition. Further, England allowed France a march *pari passu* with her in all financial matters with regard to Egypt and recognised France's claim,—a special claim,—of protecting the Latin Christians in Syria. For the time-being this was the price paid by England for her secret Cyprus Convention to France at the cost of Turkey. In his "Secret History of the English occupation of Egypt," Wilfrid Scawen Blunt writes:—"To the Cyprus intrigue are directly or indirectly referable half the crimes against Oriental and North African liberty our generation has witnessed. It suggested the immediate handing over of Bosnia to Austria. It helped to frustrate a sound settlement in Macedonia. It put Tunis under the heel of France and commenced the partition of Africa among the European Powers." And lastly it encouraged Italy to pocket without a single pretext and the slightest opposition of other European Powers, the province of Tripoli. Persia has suffered the same fate as Turkey. We know too well the part that the Concert played during the recent Balkhan Conflagratten, as an "*honest*" preserver of the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

Well, sir, since the Balkan war, we are being told by the pro-Europeans in this country as well as in Europe that Turkey's mission lies in her Asiatic dominions, and were assured by the Powers that they will not countenance any act which would endanger the integrity of Turkey's Asiatic possessions. And in spite of that assurance here is a piece of news just received that the Powers have decided in favour of Greece retaining a majority of the Aegean Isles including those near the straits and Asia Minor, thus endangering Turkey's Asiatic possessions by a Greek invasion. This time also we see that the Concert has gone behind its own assurances again. Under the circumstances would it be wrong to say that all the big talk about the "Preservation of Turkey's integrity" on the part of the Concert is a mere gloss to blind the world and that the Powers never were nor are honestly inclined towards such an objective. The recent decision of the Powers regarding the Aegean Islands and arrangements and agreements among themselves regarding the Railways in Asia Minor with their respective "zones of influence and spheres of action" therein, are matters which require another Marvin, to divulge the secret thereof, yet judging from the experience of past history one is inclined to suspect these matters to be the preliminaries of the final disintegration of the Turkish Empire—the one and the only desire nay the darling wish of the European Powers. Therefore the salvation of Turkey lies in her waking up to a full sense of her responsibility and asserting herself. The earlier she does so the better. It is not yet too late to mend.

Yours, etc.,
A. A. P. H.

17-2-14.

THE PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently I approached the Municipal Secretary with the humble request to favour me with a copy of the letter the President of the Corporation had addressed the Government anent Vaccination.

The Secretary in declining to comply with my request has written to say that "President's letters to Government and other bodies are not published for general information"!

The Secretary was so good as to furnish me, as requested, with a printed copy of the letter Government had in reply addressed to the Corporation on the same subject, but it appears by way of courtesy only!

My contention has always been—and it is not nullified by the subsequent offer of the Secretary "to give me any information I require"—that for reasons which he who runs may read, definite regulations should be laid down and that it should never be left to the mere option of the holder for the time being of the Secretary's portfolio to decide what information should be disclosed to or withheld from the public.

Under the system in vogue at present it may conceivably happen, with a less firm Secretary, that, under some pretext or other, the public may be refused access to such information as may tell against or reflect upon Municipal officials, or may cause trouble or annoyance to them to the ostensible detriment of public interest.

Will none of those Corporators who grace the Chamber as elected representatives of the people and who have up to now stood up valiantly to protect the interests of the public, be pleased to take up this serious matter?—Yours, etc.

J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, February, 13.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

FORMATION OF A HINDOO DIVISION AT DADAR.

A meeting of some of the prominent Hindoo residents of Dadar was held under the presidency of Mr. Krishnarao Narayan Rane on Saturday last to consider the advisability of establishing a separate Hindu Ambulance Division at Dadar for the benefit of the people residing in the suburbs of Bombay.

The President in opening the proceedings pointed out at great length the usefulness and importance of rendering "first aid" to the sick and injured in times of emergency. As the population in the suburbs was increasing by leaps and bounds the formation of a body of specially trained men in ambulance work would not be a day too soon. He added that Major R. J. Blackham, the Assistant Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, at the time of the inspection of the Bombay Corps in October last, was favourably impressed with the Hindoo Division and strongly wished that such bodies might be formed in each village and town in India.

In conclusion the President gladly observed that an enthusiastic and energetic band of young men, about 40 in number, belonging to different sections of the Hindoo community had come forward to volunteer their services and join a Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade if formed at Dadar.

On the motion of Mr. S. K. Bole it was decided to form a Hindoo Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas at Dadar.

After the appointment of a committee of influential gentlemen to raise funds for buying uniform, equipment, etc., for the proposed Division the proceedings were brought to a close.

VARIETY ARTISTES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I believe that there is an impression in Bombay that we only get second-rate artistes at our theatres here. For the enlightenment of the public I might mention that the Sisters Macarte, who very recently appeared at the now defunct Cinema-de-Luxe have just had a very successful season at the London Hippodrome. From the press notices to hand in mail week, it would appear that they were very well received and their performance highly commented upon. These arristes, I believe, were brought to India by Mr. Mitchell. It is to be hoped now that he is running the "La Scala" that we may have more artistes of this calibre.

I would point out that this is only one case of many that have come under my notice.

I should be glad if you would kindly insert this in your paper.—Yours, etc.

FAIRE SAVOIR.

Colaba, Feb. 15.

THE STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

TRIAL IN THE SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Feb. 17.

The Buckingham Stephens murder case came up yesterday before Mr. P. Raman Tampi, Sessions Judge of Kottayam.

Swynny pleaded not guilty and further pleaded that he was a European British subject and consequently that Court had no jurisdiction over him. Mrs. Stephens also pleaded not guilty.

Regarding Swynny's claim to be dealt with as a European British subject the Sirkar vakil said that his claim had already been considered by the High Court and rejected. The Judge held that no further discussion on the subject was necessary.

The vakil for the second accused, Mrs. Stephens, said his client was brought over to Travancore from Cochin on a mere notice from the District Magistrate that her statement had to be taken and recorded, but when she arrived in Travancore she was arrested and charged. It was necessary to have her extradited from Cochin which was not done, consequently the Travancore Court had no jurisdiction over her.

The Sirkar vakil then opened the case and said the accused shot the late Buckingham Stephens and caused his death while he was asleep, he would prove the intimacy between the two accused and their motive in getting rid of Stephens. He would further prove that the two accused were the only persons who could have committed the act, that the gun and gun-box belonged to the first accused, that the gun was cleaned on the previous day and taken to the first accused's room, that the cartridges were filled for the purpose of shooting Stephens and that Stephens was in the best of health at the time. The Sirkar vakil added that by medical evidence and expert evidence he would prove that Stephens could not have shot himself. Thirty-three witnesses had been cited for the prosecution and of these one Jacob was dead. He would file his statement as evidence and the other witnesses would be examined.

Ramunni Krishnan, the deceased Stephens's butler, was then put in the box and his evidence was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile.

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ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Besant hopes to leave India, on April 18th.

Dr. Humann Jacobi, the distinguished Orientalist, has left Calcutta for Europe.

The final Budget discussion will take place on the 24th, when the Viceroy will preside.

Mr. A. H. Grant, C. S., will act temporarily as Foreign Secretary pending the arrival of Sir Percy Cox.

Sir James Meston, when the season of the Council meetings is over, proposes to have a shooting camp in Oudh Terai, before going up to Naini Tal.

The security required of the local Barisal "Santi" press, which was started last year, not having been deposited, the press has been closed.

The future Central Railway Station of Calcutta points to being constructed at Sealdah. The Calcutta Corporation consider it to be the most convenient site.

Rails for tramcars are being laid in Limbdi State. The Thakore Sahib contemplates extending the tramway into the interior of his territory.

The fourth anniversary meeting of the All India Vedic and Yunani Tibbi Conferences will be held at Amritsar on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March next.

Mr. A. R. Banerjee, C.I.E., the Dewan of Cochin, will relinquish his portfolio at the end of this month and leave Ernakulam on Monday, the 2nd March.

The Government of India has generally accepted the Punjab Government's proposals regarding the colonisation scheme of the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

Gauhar Jan, the well-known Indian songstress who has been performing for some time in Rangoon, was presented with a gold medal by Lady Adamson, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Burma.

The Government of India office will close at Delhi as usual ta the end of March and the probable date of closing will be on the 28th and the reopening at Simla on the 30th.

Babu Parmeshwar Dyal, B.L., the eldest son of Babu Atma Ram, B.L., the well-known principal of the Patna Law College has been appointed Law Member of the Bikaner State.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of building 10 stores delivery vans, four wheeled, for the Stores Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the year 1913-14.

The vacancy on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment has recently been advertised in the church papers at home. This is probably the first time such a step has been found necessary in the history of the Indian Establishment.

The "unproductive" population numbers 11 per mile in India. This is composed of beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, prisoners, lunatics, etc. They are far more numerous than anywhere else in the Punjab where they form 24 per mile of the population.

A Dacca telegram on Friday stated:—This morning Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor came to see the Hon. Ananda Chandra Roy, who is lying ill at his Armanitolla house. The incident has made a great impression on the public.

Karachi potatoes are shipped as far as Persian Gulf ports, Ceylon and Africa. An attempt is now made to obtain a new market for them in Covent Garden in London. An excellent crop has been harvested round Malir and Landhi this year.

The Metropolitan returned to Calcutta from Burma, where he held a Visitation of the Diocese of Rangoon, at the end of last month. He left for Mahableshwar on the 18th on Synodical business with the Bishops of Madras and Bombay. It is stated that he intends going home in April for six months.

The question of extending the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act to Karachi has been for some time under the consideration of the Judges of the Court of the Judical Commissioner of Sind. The matter was also mentioned recently by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in their address to the Governor.

Owing to the number of petty thefts that have taken place in Rangoon Cantonment, it was suggested by the Cantonment Magistrate that the finger prints of the servants of all military officers be taken, and this being agreed to by all such officers, the servants voluntarily appeared before the Cantonment Magistrate and their finger impressions were taken.

The Village Panchayat Association of Behar and Orissa was started in 1904. Since then it has done good work in settling the disputes of the people. In all about 2,300 civil disputes have been amicably settled through the Association during this period some of the disputes involved property worth lakhs of rupees. An arbitration hall has been also constructed.

American cotton grown experimentally in Sind has been sold at the price of Rs. 12 per maund, compared with Rs. 7 per maund for Sind cotton. The outturn of American cotton is about 450 bales. This year Government will distribute about 1,500 maunds of American cotton seed. Orders for 700 maunds have already been booked.

The natural oil springs which have long been known to exist in the Khasimara Valley on the southern slope of the Khasia and Jaintia hills, will possibly prove to be of great importance. Recent analysis shows that they are free from wax and of a high lubricating power. Two prospecting licenses for oil have been granted in Cachar but the concessionaries have not up to the present been successful in locating oil.

The Nellore District Congress Committee, having felt a doubt as to the practice of holding the Madras Provincial Conference when the Indian National Congress itself is meeting in Madras, referred the question to the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, and the latter Committee has, at its Meeting held on the 19th January, 1914, resolved, in accordance with precedent, that there shall be no sitting of the Provincial Conference this year, as the Congress is to be held in Madras at the end of the year.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipall Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Commissioner reported that he had arranged to enter into a contract with Mr. Papa Dada for the supply of beaf and mutton, etc., required for the feed of animals at the Victoria Gardens during 1914-15 at a total cost of Rs. 3,098-2-10 as his tender was the lower of the two received for the supply, being less by Rs. 260-6-8 than that for the current year. A similar arrangement had been made with Mr. Amoo Miya Shaik Hassan for the supply of miscellaneous bazar articles at a total cost of Rs. 4,766-12-5 as against Rs. 5,711-7-0, the amount of the other tenderer. This total exceeded that for the current year by Rs. 365-0-7.

The letter was recorded.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that arrangements had been made with Messrs. Barton Son and Co. Jewellers and Silversmiths, Bangalore, for the purchase of a silver casket of the value of Rs. 1,000 for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy with the Corporation's address of welcome on his approaching visit to this city.

It was resolved to record the letter and to recommend to the Corporation to sanction for expenses a sum of Rs. 3,300 including the cost of the casket.

The Committee considered a letter from Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., Agents for the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., regarding the supply of kerosene oil to the Municipality, and inviting attention, with reference to the schedules and contract form in connection with the supply of kerosene oil and petrol to the Municipal Stores, to the fact that not a single brand belonging to their company was included in the schedules, while the only petrol for which quotations were asked for was "Shell" Brand. They protested against this procedure stating that these tenders were public and that the competitive element was negatived by the procedure followed.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee then proceeded with the selection by lot of one-half of their number for retirement from office.

The result of the drawing was that of the Government members, Mr. P. C. Sethna and Mr. Whyte, and of the elected members, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, and Mr. C. V. Mehta retired.

STRENGTHENING OF MADRAS HIGH COURT BENCH.

INDIAN BARRISTERS' CLAIMS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

A largely attended meeting of Indian Barristers practising in the Madras Presidency, was held on Monday in the Bar Library, presided over by Dr. S. Swaminatham, the senior Barrister present.

The meeting was specially convened with a view to discuss the position of the Indian members called to the Bar in England. Several speeches were made as to the unsatisfactory position of this section which is rapidly growing in numbers compared with the local Vakils on the one hand and European Barristers on the other. It was also pointed out that the Indian members of the Bar met with less encouragement and sympathy in this Presidency than in Calcutta and Bombay. It was also mentioned that the Crown appointments always went either to Vakils or to European Barristers, whose numbers in Madras seem to be more or less limited to the number of Crown offices to be held with the exception of one or two who are waiting for vacancies to occur.

After discussion it was resolved to memorialse the Madras Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State to recognise the claims of Indian Barristers practising in Southern India in connection with the proposal now pending for the strengthening of the High Court Bench by the appointment of two temporary Judges to clear off the large accumulation of arrears.

The chairman was also authorised to communicate the resolution to the Secretary of State by cable.

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UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.

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BRITISH AGENTS AND THE KHEDIVE.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST.

The differences between Lord Kitchener and the Khedive over the Wakfs, which aroused so much excitement of late, naturally evoked in many minds a retrospect of the general attitude adopted towards his Highness by former British Agents. Little has hitherto come to light about those relations, and in what little exists the official view has alone been presented. A review of the past from an independent standpoint would undoubtedly assist to place things in a truer perspective, but such an undertaking is impossible within the limits of a short article, writes M. in the "Manchester Guardian." All that can here be attempted is to clear away a few misconceptions. First of all, in order to understand the situation, it is requisite to point out that *de jure* the Khedive is a semi-independent prince deriving his authority from his suzerain the Sultan of Turkey. He not only reigns but rules, and since the time of Ismail Pasha he rules through his Ministers, presides over their Council, and appoints and dismisses them at his sole will-pleasure. Such was the condition of affairs down to the date of the British occupation. But with the happening of that event the position of the Khedive was entirely altered. In theory, no doubt, he retains his former powers, at least he has never been formally deprived of them, but in practice it is quite otherwise.

FROM "RESPONSIBILITY" TO "CONTROL."

After the suppression of the Arabi insurrection and when England found Egypt on her hands, Lord Granville, then Foreign Minister, notified the Powers that Her Majesty's Government accepted the responsibility which circumstances had laid upon them, and assumed "the duty of giving advice" to the Khedive's Government "with the object of securing that the order of things to be established should be of a satisfactory character and posses the elements of stability and progress." From "responsibility" to "control" the transition was rapid. A year after England had assumed the duty of "giving advice"—that is, in 1884—Lord Granville wrote to Lord Cromer, then Sir Evelyn Baring: "In important questions, where the administration and safety of Egypt are at stake, it is indispensable that Her Majesty's Government should, so long as the provisional occupation of the country by English troops continues be assured that the advice which, after full consideration of the views of the Egyptian Government, they may feel it their duty to tender to the Khedive, *should be followed.*" At the time of Lord Cromer's appointment as British Consul Tewfik Pasha, the present Khedive's father, had for some years occupied the throne. He had gone through the Arabi insurrection when he was virtually a prisoner in his own palace and had seen his realm and dynasty restored by British bayonets. Partly, perhaps, through gratitude, though more probably through being of a mild and pliant disposition, he did what he was told by his British mentor without murmuring. Hence ,throughout the remainder of his reign, we hear nothing of any friction between the nominal and the virtual ruler of the country. Meanwhile Lord Cromer was gathering silently and unimpeded the threads of power into his own hands. Upon Tewfik Pasha's sudden and unexpected death in 1892 his son, then a mere stripling of eighteenn, was summoned from abroad to succeed him. The lad had been educated in Europe, and was totally unaware of the difficulties and pitfalls which awaited anyone unwilling to serve as an nautomaton for registering the decrees dictated by the British Consul General.

YOUNG KHEDIVE'S PRESTIGE LOWERED.

In some respects, though not in prodigality, the young Khedive resembled his grandfather Ismail rather than his father. Abbas II. was courageous, enlightened, and ardently patriotic. Cognisant alone of his legal rights, he erroneously supposed that he might exercise an unfettered discretion in the choice of Ministers. Accordingly, when in December, 1892, the Prime Minister, Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, was thought to be at the point of death, the Khedive, without previously obtaining Lord Cromer's sanction, nominated as his successor Fakhry Pasha who had once been Minister of Justice but was got rid of by the British Consul General because they did not see eye to eye in matters of judicial reform. The supersession of the Prime Minister by one not of his own choosing was just the occasion for which Lord Cromer had been lying in wait, and of which, with his experience and astuteness, no one knew better how to reap the full benefit. Lord Granville's despatch, above quoted, was trotted out and the offence exposed to the British Government in all its enormity. To them it was represented that England was being set at defiance, and that prompt and decisive action was imperative if we were to retain our hold on the valley of the Nile. Lord Rosebery supported our Consul General, the result being that Fakhry Pasha's appointment was never gazetted, but another, Riaz Pasha, supposed to be more amenable to British behests, was substituted. Thus at the very outset of his career the young Khedive's prestige was lowered in the eyes of his people, and Europe was given to understand that he was a mere pawn in the diplomatic game that was being played for the complete and permanent acquisition of Egypt.

POLICY OF HUMILIATION.

A policy of humiliation had been triumphantly initiated, but for one whose ambitions were still unsatisfied a single defeat or so did not suffice. To fulfil them fresh victories must be sought. Accordingly no opportunitity was to be let slip whereby the Khedive's speech or action might be turned to account in realising these aims. Such an opportunity was not long in presenting itself. In January, 1894, at a review of the native army at Wadi Halfa, the Khedive chanced to call the attention of General, now Lord, Kitchener, who was in command, to a lack of training of certain of the troops an observation in which the English Sirdar seemed at the time to acquiesce. The remark was made in perfectly courteous terms, and was received without any visible sign of irritation or resentment; so much so, indeed, that the Khedive and Lord Kitchener continued to ride side by side, conversing amicably for the rest of the day. Nothing more happened until they returned to Cairo, when this apparently innocent circumstance was reported to the British Consul General. Lord Cromer, as was to be expected, viewed the matter in a very different light. In his eyes it was nothing less than an attempt to undermine the position of Englishmen in the Egyptian Army. Again the home authorities were referred to. They were informed, as likewise the home press, whose correspondents derived their information solely from the British Agency, that it was the manifest intention of the Khedive to discredit the British officers and to destroy their authority ever the troops, that such conduct had brought about a situation which was intolerably dangerous, and that unless something could be done to rehabilitate the highest officers in the Egyptian Army in the eyes of their subordinates and the country discipline would be at an end, and the internal tranquillity of Egypt, as well as the security of her frontiers, gravely imperilled. In order the more effectually to impress the public with the gravity of the situation Lord Kitchener resigned. Already so complete had Lord Cromer's ascendancy over the British Government become, in consequence of his phenomenal success in administration, that they were ready to acquiesce in whatever he might recommend. With the whole might of England behind him, Lord Cromer was able to terrorise the Khedive into issuing a general order expressing his approval of the discipline and efficiency of the Army, whereupon Lord Kitchener's resignation was generously withdrawn. This, for a second time within two years after he had come to the throne, his Highness was placed in an invidious position before Egypt and the world at large. But over his discomfiture someone had scored, for the British Counsul General had thereby reached the goal to which his ceaseless efforts had all along been directed—namely, absolute, unqualified autocracy.

To recount the various disagreeable incidents, somes of them insignicant in themselves, though humours, such as Lord Cromer's childish insistence upon the dismissal of the Khedive's English coachman because he was supposed to have meddled in politics, would serve no useful purpose. Suffice it to say that in matters great and small an identical policy was ruthlessly pursued, even up to the very day when Lord Cromer, relinquishing office, took his farewell at the Cairo Opera House, and, in a long and elaborate speech, delivered a parting shot at the unfortunate monarch who for fifteen consecutive years had been the defenceless object of his oppression.

TIES OF PRIVATE FRIENDSHIP.

With Lord Cromer's departure and the advent of his successor this policy was superseded by one entirely opposite in character. Between Lord Cromer and the Khedive intercourse had been purely political, but, with Sir Eldon Gorst, to political relations were added ties of private friendship. For years the Khedive had been visited by Sir Eldon's sister and their father, Sir John Gorst, and when the new Consul General took office he was prompt to assure his Highness that their previous intimacy would, as far as he was concerned, remain unchanged. He was as good as his word. Sir Eldon manifestly considered that for the smooth working of the machinery of government harmonious relations between the Palace and the Agency were indispensable. Acting on this principle, he inaugurated an era of conciliation and cordiality which was preserved unbroken throughout the four years he presided at Kasr-el-Doubara. Unhappily, death prematurely claimed him. Shortly before his end the Khedive visited him at his country home, having made the journey to England expressly for that purpose, and smoothed with touching words of gratitude the pillow of the dying man.

Besides being incomplete, Lord Kitchener's term of office began too recently for an estimate of any value to be formed of his policy towards the Khediviate. Nevertheless it is useful to remember that on presenting his credentials at Aberdeen Palace in 1911 his Lordship professed himself desirous "to maintain the deep sympathy which animated my predecessor in his relations with your Highness," and as cherishing the hope that this sympathy would facilitate his task of watching over, with the Khedive's approval and support, the prosperity of Egypt. These words of fair promise, foreshadowing a continuance of the Entente Cordiale, are scarcely borne out by circumstances within the recollection of all. Taken in themselves, those circumstances exhibit a distinct tendency to revert to the autocratic attitude of Lord Cromer. It is, however, too soon to judge.

A CURIOUS COIN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Gold Coin, of which your correspondent "Amateur" has written you about, is an Indian Portuguese coin struck in the reign of King D. Jose I (Joseph 1). What "Amateur" thinks to be a crown is a crown plus the then Portuguese Shield of Arms. On the reverse there is a cross of S. Thome. The "ciphers" in the upper angles (012-X) mean 12 Xerefins. The lower angles bear the date. The present price of the said coin would be from £2 to £3 according to the condition of the coin.—Yours, etc.

AUTHORITY.

Girgaum, February, 17.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR —In your to-day's issue I came across a correspondence entitled "A curious Coin" signed by "Amateur." As a matter of fact, I would read the inscription on the gold coin in question as follows; "12-X-1767," being its date of coinage. Its value may be ascertained in the market.—Yours, etc.,

V. A. DES.

Kalbadevi, February, 16.

MR. BALFOUR ON BELIEF.

THE BASIS OF KNOWLEDGE ANALYSED.

Before a large audience Mr. Balfour in his fifth Gifford Lecture at Glasgow began the discussion of what he described as a more difficult and complicated topic than the emotions and moral sentiments treated in the last two lectures. He promised to avoid technical metaphysical terminology, but he could not help asking them to look at familiar things from an unusual angle. He proposed to take our body of everyday beliefs and of scientific beliefs, to look at that body both from the causal or genetic point of view and from the logical and rational aspect, and to place the result side by side.

A PERSONAL ALLUSION.

At this point Mr. Balfour made a personal remark which deeply interested his audience. He had, he said, been charged with having, in writings published many years ago, attempted to promote scepticism in the interests of orthodoxy. It was not only incompetent and unfriendly critics who had accused him of showing how difficult it is to accept ordinary and elementary ideas, in order to argue that, as knowledge is beyond us, we had better accept the beliefs that are most agreeable to us, and that, as everything is illusory, we had better make our illusions as pleasant as possible. "That," he said, "has been my view." His plea had always been in the interests of rationality, and that it should be the object of those who approach knowledge from the widest standpoint to place belief in the most reasonable framework.

Turning to his immediate subject, he said that one of the difficulties lies in the fact that every one is willing to see other people's beliefs in the double light to which he had referred, but no one is willing to apply the same test to his own. We all see that our neighbour's beliefs are the result of their experiences in childhood, their education, their general social surroundings, and the psychological atmosphere in which they live. We all agree that historical causes have influenced the development of belief in historical times, but we shrink from applying these canons of criticism to ourselves. Our own beliefs, like the beliefs from which we most differ, are part of a causal series and can be genetically explained, and their history goes back through the social history of the community.

How, he asked, does it come about that there is a coincidence between a rational series which is a logical justification of beliefs and a causal series in which reason does not appear till the latest stages, and then only as one of a set of psychological influences This question, he said, had never been faced directly and fully. Could it be answered by a reference to natural selection or to selection in some form? It is true that anyone who mistakes the character of the world into which he is born will preish and that those who make right judgment have the best chance of surviving and leaving offspring. But it is absurd to say that man's powers of discourse and man's insight, limited though it may be, into areas of time and space in which he has no interest whatsoever can have been bred into us by the necessity of obtaining food and of ousting others in the struggle for existence.

CRITICISM OF THE EMPIRICS.

The rest of the lecture was devoted to a criticism of the empirical philosophy which assigns a privileged position to knowledge derived from experience. He objected to any bisection of knowledge, and he drew attention to the fact that all philsophical controversies rage, and always have raged, over the very question as to what experience means, as to whether we can infer from it, and as to what we can infer from it.

Locke had writen that "one unerring mark by which a man may know whether he is a lover of truth in carnest is by not entertaining a belief in a proposition with greater assurance than the proofs that it is built upon will warrant." The words, "with greater assurance than" the proofs that it is built upon will warrant, now became Mr. Balfour's text. Leslie Stephen, he said, had called this a platitude. Is it a platitude? Did Locke, did Leslie Stephen, act upon it? Could the world go on if everbody acted upon it? He appealed for a more courageous view, and he insisted that if the world were suddenly to begin to examine what we believe by the exact amount of assurance which the proofs will warrant, the whole possibility of carrying on practical or even speculative life would come to an end.

He asked them to consider the possibility of the education of youth on these terms. The response came in a laugh from the audience; and Mr. Balfour went on to point out that when we come to years of discretion we find ourselves possessed of a body of beliefs and judgments which have been instilled into us, and which we hold without any reason at all.

Reminding them that what he had in mind was not religion or philosophy, but what is called common sense, he asked if they would advise a young man not to enter into practical life until he had made up his mind about these various propositions and the exact degrees of assurance with which he could hold them. It would be ludicrous to start in life without accepting many propositions about which it is easy to argue and about which philosophers ought to argue, but which even philosophers hold with greater assurance than the facts warrant. Let them read Locke's own efforts to get outside the circle of sensations and impressions to the external world in which he firmly believed. Let them turn to psychology for the evidence of each other's existence. He did not want to annoy or to puzzle anyone, or to suggest a sceptical view; he only asked them to face the facts about knowledge in a scientific spirit.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour indicated the results at which he hoped to arrive in the next five lectures. He hoped to show that there are inevitable processes of thought which are not logical, and further that there are probable beliefs of profound importance for practical life.

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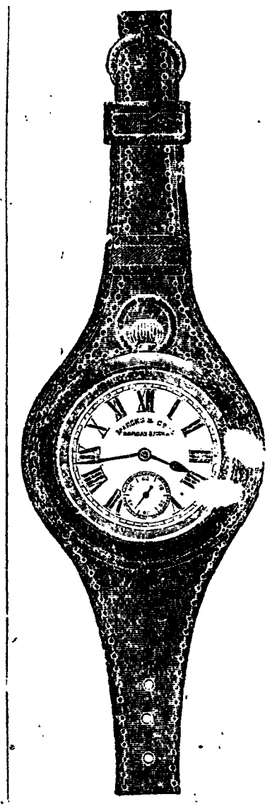

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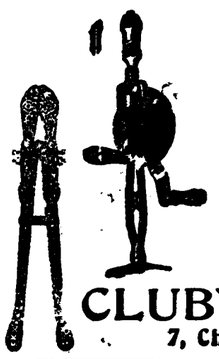

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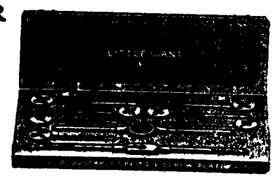

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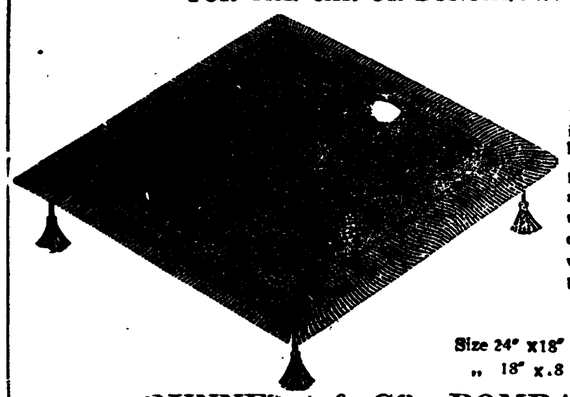

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